The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,752.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42 | For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

[STEAM COMMUNICA]TION WITH THE MALA[BAR COAST], MADRAS, AND CAL[CUTTA].

[T]HE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Postal Contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The s.s. "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander ..., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th ... P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.	
[illegible]	13	Leave Tuticorin	21
[illegible]	14	,, Colombo	22
[illegible]	14	,, Galle	23
[illegible]	15	,, Negapatam	26
[illegible]	15	,, Madras	28
[illegible]	16	,, Coconada	30
[illegible]	17	,, Vizagapatam	31
[illegible]	17	,, Bimlipatam	31
[illegible]	18	Jan. 1874.	
[illegible]	18	,, Gopaulpore	1
[illegible]	19	,, False Point	2
[illegible]	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
[illegible]	19		

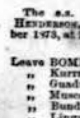
...re and China can be booked by the Steamers ...r from intermediate ports for transhipment at ...sageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which ... the most expeditious and economical for Passen... ...eilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who ...alicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by ...ngers for Calcutta may take the same route, passing ...mer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

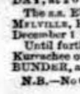
The s.s. INDIA, 1,659 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	9
,, Muscat	26	,, Bahrein	9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Linga	14
,, Linga	30	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Bushire Jan.	1	,, Muscat	18
,, Koweit	3	,, Guadur	20
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	23
,, Mahomerah	3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, R. N. R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. BEYTS, on or about the 9th December.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

GRAM-FED MUTTON.

GRAM-FED MUTTON will be SOLD every SUNDAY MORNING, at FIVE ANNAS a lb., by MAHOMED YARR, or through E. MANECKJEE, General Purveyor.

No. 1, Fowls' Depot, Crawford Market.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20	to	Rs. 120
GOLD WATCHES ,,	50	to	3,000
CLOCKS ,,	15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES ,,	15	to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. GILLSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. STEAD, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

HYDASPES ......2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class ...... Rs. 660
Second Class ...... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 532 OF 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Luloobhai Hurgowandass, deceased ...... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavohoo, widow of Sha Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vunmallee Hurgowandass... *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this suit mentioned, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 12 Apollo Street, by order of Limjee N. Bunnajee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, this day Saturday the 6th day of December 1873, at the hour of 3 P. M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Fofulwady second lane or Deesmurdee lane, on the Bhooleshwur Road, behind the Mombadevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur and fronting on the east side of the said Fofulwady second lane, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Fafulwady second lane or Deesmurdee lane, on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Visram, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Runchordjee Bhattia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in third Bhoywada Street, in the part of Sha Jeewanlaljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing, by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Bhugwan Calla, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Jeewanlaljee Maharaj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 10, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light Palanquin Office Shigram, built to order by Lawrence and Co., with very handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

ALSO,

Two second-hand Malvern Dog-carts, with lamps in good order.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Three handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, buggy and carriage harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome Curricle.
1 Ditto Brake.

The Property of a Gentleman left for England.

A handsome powerful Bay Australian Horse, very showy.
A Lady's handsome high-caste Bay Arab Riding Horse.
A set of Brass Mounted Single Harness.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hadjee Sulaman Essaw—

					lb.	Ig.	Yds.
P. N.—1784-1803—	2 Bales	100 Pieces	Grey Shirtings		8½	39	38½
Do. —1827-1866—32	do.	1600	do.	do.	8½	39	38½
Do. —516-525—	2	do. 200	do.	do. T. Cloth	6	32	24
Do. —1820-1826—	1	do. 150	do.	do. M'polams	3	32	24

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Mr. Vix's Bungalow, No. 104, Malabar Hill, a large collection of valuable choice and rare plants in tubs and pots.

The plants is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first class full size slate Billiard Table by "W. Baiiff," a full toned grand square Piano, at "Kateville," Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Billiard Table, &c. the property of J. Macalister, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Mahomed & Co., with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY AND WHITE PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, opposite H. M.'s Mint on account and risk of Mr. Bhimbhoy Lulloobhoy, and by order of Mr. Mooljee Tricumdas, the undermentioned Piece-goods :—

50 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.
12 Do. Madapollams, 3¼ lbs.
12 Cases White Dorias.
8 Do. Jaconets.

A Deposit of 25 per Cent. will be required when the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder of the money to be paid for and the goods cleared away within four days.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF RARE FLOWER PLANTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY next, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the house at Mount Road Mazagon just at the end of Nesbit and Love Lane in the occupation of N. Spencer, Esq., a large collection of flowering plants and shrubs in pots and tubs, Ferns and bi-gonias in pots, rustic baskets and blocks, creepers on wire frames &c.

ALSO

A light Phaeton with moveable driving seat Arab horse and harness, complete the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from the well known and celebrated Purveyors John Moir and Sons, just landed ex s. s. Strathclyde

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th day of December next, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, an Invoice of Indian Fresh Oilmanstores consisting of malt and white wine vinegar, assorted pickles, lucca oil assorted tart fruits, Duke of Edinburgh and Tomatto sauce, orange marmalade, assorted jams in 1 lb. tins, carrets, greenpeas, mock turtle and oxtail soupe, hotch potch, soup and bovill, oxford Cambridge savourp and Bologna sausages, kippered herrings, herrings a la sardine, fresh salmon, fresh ling, kippered mack rel, mustard, fresh lobsters, condensed milk, assorted candled peel, French butter, assorted potted meats, Wiltshire bacon chedar, and Berkley chese, &c.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors Cross and Blackwell, just landed ex S. S. Lady Lawrence.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th day of December next, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom, catsup, Harvey sauce, rashberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioco, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins), assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, lobsters, green peas, Blacwell whitebait, Lancastershire mushrooms, herrings a la sardines, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of superior electro-plated ware, consisting of 8, 9, 10 and 11 in. shade, 10 in. plain pillar glasses, butter coolers, egg frame, pickle stands, 4 and 5 glass cruet frame, 14 in. waiters, &c. &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUNDALLA.

(Very desirable investments.)

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms No. 3, Marine Street :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, offices and buildings thereon erected and built, containing by admeasurement 5¼ acres or thereabouts, situated at Khundalla, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Lanowlee limit, on the west by the Land Revenue Assessment No. 44, on the south by the old Trunk Road, and on the north by the G. I. P. Railway line, which said property is registered under the Government Revenue Assessment No. 39.

The Bungalow known as "Mountain Home," is delightfully situated and as a hot weather retreat desirable in every respect. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Khundala Railway Station, a regular metalled road leads up the gate-way. The house is pucka built and there is a well in the compound.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BASSEIN.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, (unless previously disposed of otherwise, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Dec instant, at 4 P.M., on account and risk of Eramber Narondas, the Mortgagor :—All that valuable estate situated at Bassein, in the Bombay Presidency, containing 123 acres and 15 perches, or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—on or towards the North by the Town of Bassein, on or towards the South by old fortifications, on or towards the East by vacant ground, and on or towards the West by the sea.

Comprised in this property are a substantial building, formerly used as a Sugar Mill, a Plantation containing about 4,000 Cocoanut and 70 Mangoe Trees, and several acres of batty and grass land.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SALT.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next at 3 p.m. by order of Chawakara Killote Coonjee Ahmed Kaka, otherwise known as Moosa Mapla from 1,500 to 2,000 annas of salt, the crop of 1872, now lying at Oorun, at the Salt Pans called Bhokeer Beera and Doonjar Khar.

The salt will be put up for sale in lots of 53 annas to suit the requirements of purchasers. It must be removed from the pans at the expense of the purchasers within thirty days from the date of purchase, and the salt duty to be paid by the purchasers.

25 per cent deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within 8 days from the date of purchase before applying for an order to remove the salt.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COLBHAT WADY LANE, COMMONLY CALLED CHEWOOL WADY.

ON THURSDAY next the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, [Mr. Gujanund Crustnajee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gopinath Balcristnajee :—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, of which Shamrao Pandoorung is the Fazunder, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Colbhat Wady Lane, commonly called Chewool Wady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, fronting towards the west side of the said Colbhat Wady Lane, and bounded on the east by the said Colbhat Lane, on the West by the house of Crustnarao Ragoonath, on the north by the property of Radhabai, widow of the late Raojee Ballajee, and on the south by the property of the late Ramchunder Ballajee, and containing by admeasurement 35 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 89. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE and WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL's far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

TUESDAY, 9TH DECEMBER,
FOURTH COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Continued success of these favourite English Artistes,

GRACE EGERTON (MRS. GEO. CASE)
AND MR. GEO. CASE,

Now on their second visit to Bombay, and received Nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.

Notwithstanding the complimentary reception they have met with, they are compelled to announce THEIR LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

FIRST NIGHT OF THAT LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT

THE HOUSEWARMING,
TOO WARM TO BE PLEASANT.
For this Occasion only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ...... Rs. 4 | Stalls ...... Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3) ,, 10 | Gallery ...... ,, 2
Pit ...... Rs. 1

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.
Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

The LAST ENTERTAINMENT will take place on FRIDAY, December 12th, when there will be an ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for the FOURTH TIME.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 6TH DEC. 1873.

REVIVAL OF THE WELL-KNOWN PLAY OF
ALLADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
WITH NEW SCENIC EFFECTS, DRESSES, &c.,
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE FAVORITE OPERA OF
INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats ...... Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—The Sale of FERNS and PLANTS will take place in MR. SPENCER'S COMPOUND, 5, Mount Road, Mazagon, at 2 o'clock TO-DAY, instead of half-past four as previously advertised.

6th December 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RIGA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S. S. Riga.

Bombay, 6th December 1873.

ESTATE OF THE LATE B. H. CAMA.—A FINAL DIVIDEND of TWO ANNAS NINE PIES per cent., will (on a Release being executed to the Trustees) BE PAID on this Estate, at the Office, No. 7, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after the 6th instant.

The total distribution to Creditors, inclusive of the above Dividend, will aggregate Rs. 29-0-9 pies per cent.

A. MORRISON,
For Self & Co-Trustee.

5th December 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 20th instant, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS at the Company's Stores Depot, at Parell, for TWO YEARS, from 1st February 1874.

Tenders should state the rate per ton, and further information as to the work required to be done can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Colaba or Parell.

The person whose tender may be accepted will have to give security and enter into a regular agreement.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Company's Office, 5th December 1873.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of SITTARAM MUGNIRAM, who lately carried on trade in Bombay as a Merchant, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a Petition by CHUGOMULL SAHEBRAM for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the affidavit of the said Chugonlall Sahebram, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Fifth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, and whereas the said Sittaram Mugniram has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one, it is ordered that all the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1873.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, the 4th day of December 1873.

OPIUM.—£200 AND £100. The above sums are offered for the best and second best ESSAYS on "BRITISH OPIUM POLICY AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA."

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, SIR H. BARTLE FRERE, and SIR LOUIS MALLET have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

All ESSAYS INTENDED FOR COMPETITION are to be in the hands of one of the above-named gentlemen, or of J. W. PEASE, Esq., M.P., 18, Princes Gardens, Kensington, London, by the Thirty-First of May, 1874.

Each Essay to be signed by a motto, or word, and to have with it a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the writer.

The result of the adjudication will be published in the papers wherein this advertisement appears.

All Essays, except those to which the prizes are awarded, will be returned to the writers, but use may be made of the facts contained in any.

The Essays will be judged, not so much by literary merit, as by the value of the information conveyed, and of the conclusions arrived at.

GOVERNMENT HORSE SHOW (CALCUTTA), 1874.

THE following Rules are published for general information :—

ENTRANCE FEES OF EXHIBITORS.

For every 6 Mares ...... Rs. 50 (Fifty.)
For every Stallion ...... ,, 16 (Sixteen.)

By special permission of the Managing Committee persons desirous of exhibiting Horse Stock (not intended to compete for prizes) will be permitted to do so on a payment of Rs. 16 (sixteen) per head, provided stabling can be found for them.

Intending Exhibitors must apply for Stalls by post, in an envelope addressed,

TO THE JOINT SECRETARIES,
Calcutta Horse Show, 1874.

so as to be received by them not later than the 15th December 1873. On receipt of such application printed forms will be furnished to the Owners or Exhibitors, to be filled in by them and returned at once to the Joint Secretaries, who will then allot Stalls or Boxes for the Horses described.

Exhibitors are required to engage a reliable groom (syce) for each horse, and it is expected that either the attendant or a substitute will remain night and day at his post.

All attendants must conform to the Rules and Regulations issued by the Managing Committee. Copies of the Rules will be furnished to the Exhibitors and will also be posted on the walls of the stables.

For further particulars and Rules, see *Calcutta Gazette*, 3rd December, and *Gazette of India*, 6th December, and ensuing issues of the same.

By Order of the Committee,

M. J. TURNBULL, Colonel, } Joint Secretaries.
J. A. CRAWFORD, }

WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 145

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

THE CHINCHWUD CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE MANAGEMENT have the pleasure to inform VISITORS and OTHERS taking part in the above that they have OPENED a TEMPORARY BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT where, in conjunction with the Poona House, the several Departments of the Company's Business will be liberally represented. The situation is the most central in the Camp, being close to the Post Office and Governmental Offices, and midway betwixt the 1st and 2nd Division. The Management therefore trust that the special efforts made to meet the general convenience of those assembled will result in a LARGE SHARE of PATRONAGE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,



23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.



ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL COLD SEASON SHIPMENTS.

RUGS, BLANKETS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Whitney Rug, our own introduction, over 7 feet long, and wide in proportion, invaluable to Travellers	15 0	16 8
Scarlet Whitney Blankets ...... pr. pr.	22 0	25 0
Dark Blue ,, ... pr. pr.		
White, of superior quality	22 0	25 0
Extra Super, a Special article made from finest Wool	30 0	34 0
Fancy Rugs or Scotch Mauds ...... from	16 8	18 8

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Damask Table Cloths	17 8	19 8
Double Damask, cut by the yard, 72 inch	6 8	7 8
Double Damask Napkins	10 8	12 0
Twill Sheets, Horrocks's ...... pr. pr.	9 8	10 8
Double Sheets, extra size	11 8	13 0
Honey Comb Towels ...... six for	5 0	6 0
Real Turkish White ...... six for	9 8	10 8
,, ,, Brown ...... six for	10 0	12 0
Cash's Patent Friction Towel ...... each	3 0	4 0

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Brown Felt, High Round Crown	7 8	8 8
Flat Top, Extra Quality, Best Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8
Round Crown, Black	6 8	7 8
Round Crown Black, High and Stiff	4 8	8 8
Flat Top, Extra Quality	9 8	10 0
Soft Grey or Brown, Round Top	5 8	6 8
Straw Hats	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	5 12
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, Wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Regulation Helmets	14 0	16 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, Low Crown	8 8	10 0

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, absorbing and Shrinkless ...... Six	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached, the New Designs ...... Six	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt ...... Six	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, A. & Co.'s new Linen Military Front for Indian washing	28 0	31 0
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ...... Six	22 8	25 0
SILK AND WOOL, the best made, the texture in equal quantities	52 0	58 0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, Plain or Fancy Colors, thoroughly Shrunk	49 0	6 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts, from	7 8	8 0

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts ready for immediate wear.

SHIRT COLLARS,
"THREE FOLD" EXTRA TURNED EDGES FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up ...... Doz.	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End... / The Dux ... {Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts}	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth Cool and absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Saxony Flannel	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, all Colors	17 8	19 8
Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Fancy Flannel	17 0	19 0
Printed Cashmere	23 0	26 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed" Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. Balbriggan Finish	18 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	25 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades ...... per pair	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS,
SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and Elastic	21 0	24 0
Superfine Drab, Neat Violet Stripes	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool, Stout, a very good sock for Sportsmen	21 0	24 0
Pure Black Silk Socks for Dress ...... per pair	7 0	8 8
Spun Silk, Plain Colors ...... do.	5 8	6 8
Fancy Stripes, the latest Designs	5 8	6 8

BANIANS, OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino ...... Six for	14 0	16 0
Super Ditto, Pure Saxony	19 0	21 0
Extra Super, A. & Co.'s Special Webb, the finest Merino made, Shrinkless	25 0	28 0
India Gauze, the real Half Silk, a delightful Texture, very Elastic	40 0	45 0
White Merino, with Long Sleeves, medium substance	22 0	25 0
Grey Merino, Long Sleeves, stout substance	31 0	37 0
Real Lambs Wool, Long Sleeves		

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants ...... Six for	26 0	29 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36 0	42 0
Super Do. fitted with Belt Bands Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE PATENT BELL PIANOFORTE.

THIS NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT produces a charming tone, somewhat resembling that of the Harp, the treble being more pure and brilliant. It is played as the Pianoforte, requiring only a lighter touch. The tone proceeds from a series of Steel Vibrators attached to a Metal Plate.

It is light and portable, never requires tuning, rarely gets out of order, and is admirably adapted for use in the Mofussil.

LIST OF PRICES,
INCLUDING TIN OR ZINC LINED PACKING CASE.

4 Octaves in Solid Walnut, height 9 inches, length 31 inches ...... Rs. 180
5 Octaves in ditto height 10 inches, length 39 inches ...... ,, 250

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A powerful tonic in all cases of Debility, Nervousness, Boils, Poverty of the Blood. By its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored. Per Bottle Rs. 2 and 3-12.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle : it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 ; Per Dozen, Rs 15.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to notify to the PUBLIC of his ARRIVAL at BOMBAY as Representative of the well-known WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, U. S., AMERICA.

His stay in this City will extend to the 10th instant, when he will proceed to Calcutta to OPEN AGENCIES in that City. In the meantime he will be happy to give any information to parties wishing to purchase, or to those who may have already secured one of these invaluable Machines. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him to the care of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

The Undersigned also begs to inform the Public generally, and to intending Purchasers of Sewing Machines especially, that owing to the great reputation of the *Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines* a great number of imitation Machines of inferior quality said to be on Wheeler and Wilson's system have been imported into Bombay. Care should, therefore, be taken that these are not sold to them for the genuine article from Wheeler and Wilson, the cloth-plates of which are impressed with the name of the Company thus :—

WHEELER & WILSON, M. F. G. Co.,
Bridgeport Conn.

And the dates of the Patents granted to A. B. Wilson, in addition to which the Company's Trade-mark is imbedded on the Machines.

The Undersigned on behalf of the Company also cautions the dealers in the Imitation Machines against representing them as the genuine WHEELER and WILSON, as it would clearly be a fraud.

All the descriptions of Sewing Machines made by WHEELER and WILSON can be had of the abovenamed Firm, who are the Sole Agents of the Company in Bombay.

S. H. WAGSTAFF,
Representative of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co., Engineers and Contractors, for the Manufacture and Sale of IVE'S PATENT DEEP WELL EXCAVATOR, for Clay, Kunkur, Shingle, and all other hard Soils, from the bottom of large Bridge foundation Wells for the better sinking of them. The above Firm will receive, attend to, and execute all Orders with the greatest despatch, and afford every information on the subject.

R. J. IVES, D.P.W.,
Late of the Ravee Bridge Works, P. N. S. R.

Rangoon, 8th October 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 2086 of 1873.

CONTRACT FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited by the KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY for the MONTHLY SUPPLY of about 600 IMPERIAL GALLONS of best KEROSINE OIL.

The Contract to be for the year 1874.

The Oil to be delivered, as required, at the Municipal Store Yard, Kurrachee, free of all charges.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th December 1873.

The lowest or any Tender may not be accepted.

Further particulars on application.

JAMES STRACHAN, C.E.,
Secretary Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 13th November 1873.

WANTED.

REQUIRED, a FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFE, CHUBB's or MILLNER's make, with two distinct locks. Apply at the Office of the Post Master General, Bombay.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,
JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI ...... Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI ...... Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE ...... Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

CONTINUED SUCCESS ! ! !

IMMENSE ATTRACTION ! ! !

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle ...... Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs) ...... ,, 2
Third Class Seats ...... As. 8 ! !

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED ! ! !

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.

In addition to the Usual Evening Performance

THIS AFTERNOON,
A GRAND GALA MATINEE
WILL BE GIVEN,

For the Special Accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to First and Second Class.

Doors open at 2 P. M. ; Performance to commence at 3 P. M.

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

ALTAMONT HALL,
CUMBALLA HILL

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE ABOVE HALL ON
SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1873.

FULL PARTICULARS TO BE OBTAINED OF MESSRS. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.

THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL,
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1873.

SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI, IMPRESSARIO.
W. BURTON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

WE have admitted MR. ASSUR PURSHOTUM in our FIRM as a PARTNER from THIS DATE.

V. K. GHELLA & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by me to my Son, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ESMAIL, to act on my behalf, has been THIS DAY REVOKED.

HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of awnings, old canvas, sails, rope old (coir and Europe), booms, masts, yards, old brass, copper, iron and lead, teak rafters, and coal dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

On and after WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, the Khamgaon State Railway will be again OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC ; and from that date, until further Notice, a MIXED TRAIN WILL RUN DAILY between JALAMB and KHAMGAON in connection with the Up Nagpore Trains as under, viz :—

DOWN.		P.M.	UP.		P.M.
Jalamb	Dep.	7 40	Khamgaon	Dep.	6 15
Khamgaon	Arr.	8 25	Jalamb	Arr.	7 0

Passengers and Goods will be booked through between Khamgoan and all the Stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and the Stations on other Railways with which through booking is established.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained from the District Traffic Manager at Munmar, at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

TENTS ! TENTS ! ! TENTS ! ! !

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice ; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.

4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Cheroot with Straw.)
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Paper covered.
CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.

A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.

Apply to the CLERK IN CHARGE of Campbell's Cheroot Depot, 30, Meadow Street, opposite to the General Registry Office, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots		Rs. 18	per Dozen.
Roselle do.	,,	,, 18	,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles		,, 15	,,
Mango do.	,,	,, 12	,,
Mild do.	,,	,, 12	,,
Madras do.	,,	,, 18	,,
Cashmere do.	in pints	,, 12	,,
Bengal do.	,,	,, 12	,,
Delicious do.	,,	,, 12	,,
Curry Powder,	in bottles	,, 12	,,
Do. do. Madras	,,	,, 18	,,
Curry Paste	,,	,, 18	,,
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle		,, 18	,,
Mango Fruit	,,	,, 12	,,
Ripe Mango	,,	,, 21	,,
Pine Apple	,,	,, 15	each.
Mango Preserves,	in jars	,, 10	,,
Do. Pickle	,,	,, 4	,,
Do. do.	in kegs	,, 4	,,
Do. do.	in bottles	,, 9	per Dozen.
Lime do.	,,	,, 9	,,
Cashmere Pickle,	,,	,, 12	,,
Tapp Sauce	,,	,, 9	,,
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles		,, 6	,,

ALSO,

CHINA PRESERVES OF SORTS.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed, with care and despatch.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

In sterling exchange on London we have not very much alteration to report, but in some instances the quotations still show a downward tendency.

In Government Securities there has been more doing, and in some instance at slightly advanced prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 10 3/16d. Nominal.
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 10 5/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10¼ to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ....1s. 9¾d. Nominal.
Credit, do. ....1s. 10 1/16d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10¼ to 3/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 9¾ to 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand............ par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110½
Four & half per cent. 106¾
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...114½
Do. Do. Market Rate 114½
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ....par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond...............113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 4 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ "
Do. on Merchandise .... 7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ "
Do. do. .... 7½ "
Bank Bills .... 6½ "
Mercantile Paper .... 6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10 7/8
Caroleas 736
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... 136 for Rs. 100
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea 17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 17-6
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY, EVENING.

The Lorne steamer, to arrive, due end of this month, engaged 1,000 tons for Liverpool at £3-2-6.

London { Cotton .... 2-15-0; Cases .... 2-15-0; Seeds .... 2-6 3 }
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 5s. 0d.; Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal.; Myrabollams ...... £2 0s. 0d.; Coir bdls ...... £1 10s. }
Seeds ...... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton; Coffee } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice .... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste .... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool .... £3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton............ £3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat ...... £3 0s. 0d.; Seeds ...... £3 0s. 0d.; Cotton ...... £3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 20 per ton.; ,, Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.; Sailing Ships ...... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

Market dull and quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank............	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ...	770
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	261¼
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,630
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	890
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.........	500
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.........	215
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co............	1,100
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New............	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company............	900
500	1,888	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	4,200
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.........	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co...............	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
300	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,465	75 p	Imperial Press Co	775
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	545
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.........	600
40	850	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co..	505
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited......	1,135
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,175
150	850	all	0 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ s	Alexandra Spinning	1,585
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,710
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,275
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills............	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning......	1,715
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,400
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,270
900	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,600
400	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning......	1,460

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

A very small business continues to be done in foreign Piece Goods, and prices are barely maintained. Ther is very little disposition on the part of importers to part with their stocks at a further concession of half to one anna per piece as asked by dealers, who, in the absence of any regular demand for up-country markets, are not inclined to buy at current rates. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at Rs. 5 8 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at ,, 5 9 6
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at ,, 4 2 0
1,200 ,, ,, Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at ,, 2 1 6

COTTON.

So far as cotton is concerned, Reuter's telegrams of the 4th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing dull and heavy with Surats heavy. Arrivals are quoted ⅛ lower, and there is a further decline of 1/16d. in Mid Orleans, which stood at 8½d. per lb. Fair Dhollerah still stands at 5½d., Oomrawuttee at 6d. and Tinnevelly at 6½d., so that there is no alteration in the prices of our Indian sorts. The latest weekly Returns of the Bank of England an again more favourable, there being a rise of £375,000 in the reserve of Notes, and of £625,000 in Bullion. We continually hear of pretty large payments into the Bank, and those made on the day amount to £63,000. Under the circumstances to directors have made a further reduction in the rate of discount, which at present stands at 5 pre cent per annum. The cotton market here has been steady, and prices have undergone no material change The following are our closing quotations:—

Old Dhollerah and Bhownuggur ....Rs. 182 to Rs. 186
,, Oomrawuttee .... ,, 182 to ,, 185
,, Sawginned .... ,, 192 to ,, 195
,, Vingorla .... ,, 182 to ,, 183
New Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery .... ,, 214 to ,, 215
,, Akote ,, ,, ... ,, 217 to ,, 218
,, Broach, March ,, ... ,, 234 to ,, 235
,, Hingunghaut Jan. ,, ... ,, 246 to ,, 248
,, Dhollera April ,, ... ,, 192 to ,, 194

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on the 5th instant:—

75 candies Old Verawul............ Rs. 156 to Rs. 158
200 ,, ,, Sawginned .... ,, 195
25 ,, ,, ... ,, 194
50 ,, ,, Dhollera .... ,, 184
50 ,, ,, ... ,, 183½ to Rs. 185
25 ,, ,, Barsee F.P.B .... ,, 177
25 ,, ,, Khandeish .... ,, 174
100 ,, ,, Vingorla............ ,, 182
25 ,, New Khandeish .... ,, 196
60 ,, ,, March delivery...... ,, 211

YARN.

The market for all kinds of Yarn is very quiet, and prices are quite nominal. There is no business doing from first hands.

METALS.

Metals are very firm, but owing to the high prices ruling we do not hear of sales for two days back.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic, week ending 29th November 1873.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,10,871 15 9
Merchandise............	2,43,516 6 0
Electric Telegraph	774 12 0
Municipal Trains, &c.	612 8 0
Total Rs.........	3,55,575 9 9
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles............Total Rs......	4,19,204 5 8
Decrease Rs......	63,628 11 11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Arcot (s)	Hutchinson..	Kurrachee, Dec. 2.
	Riga (s)............	Clark	Liverpool, Oct. 26.
	Pera (s)............	Methven	Suez, Nov. 22.
	Pearl (s)............	Doert	Cutch, Dec. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	President Oursel ...	Richard.........	Mauritius.
	Punjaub (s)............	Gavin............	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Nenuphar, Souter, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.
Steamer Euphrates, to Veravul, Porebunder and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
1 Busheer (s)............ — —
Bagdad (s) .... — —
Locksley Hall......... — —
Cora Linn .... — —

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.
2 Assyria (s) .... — Calcutta.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
2 Tigre............ — Aden.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19 Royal Oak, ship, Robinson, from Shields.
19 Trafalgar, ss, Watson, from Shanghai.
20 Teviot, ss, Nesbit, from London.
20 Khedive, ss, Stewart, from London.
20 Dido, ss, Ballovich, from Trieste.
22 Tigre, ss Lecontre, from Marseilles.
23 Sir John Lawrence, ss Baldwin, from Bombay.
24 Gwalior, ss, Haslewool, from Hongkong.
24 Geelong, ss, Rabot, from Bombay.
2 Riga, ss, Clarke, from Liverpool.
24 Ellora, ss, Curling, from Southampton.
25 Growler, H. M's Gun Boat, Steward, from Malta.
25 Deucalion, ss, Butler, from Liverpool, passed to China.
26 Illissus, ss, Ravon, from Mauritius.
26 Mula, ss, Morrison, from Jedda.
26 Kwang Tung, B.M., Elton, from Tejura.
27 Pei-ho, Regodet, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19 Aretusa, ss, Lurovich, to Trieste.
20 Trafalgar, ss, Watson, to London.
20 Teviot, ss, Nesbit, to Bombay.
20 Khedive, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
20 Dido, ss, Ballovich, to Bombay.
23 Tigre, ss, Lecontre, to China.
23 Sir John Lawrence, ss, Baldwin, to Jedda.
24 Gwalior, ss, Haslewood, to London.
24 Geelong, ss, Rabot, to Suez.
25 Riga, ss, Clarke, to Bombay.
25 Ellora, ss, Curling, to Australia.
27 Mula, ss, Morrison, to Persian Gulf.
27 Pei-ho, Regodet, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct. 21 Dalhousie, B.M., Warner, from African Coast.
9 Labuam, T. S. F., Mahomed Beg, from Hoodeida.
16 Wolverine, H. M's S. Ft. Wratislaw, from Trincomalee.
19 Royal Oak, Ship, Robinson, from Shields.
25 Growler, H. M's S. Ft. Stewart, from Malta.
26 Illissus, ss, Ravon, from Mauritius.
26 Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Tejura.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot (s), 12 cases brandy, 5 cases sherry, and 6 cases port, Ardaseer Framjee Moos & Co; 1 case port, 3 cases sherry, 2 cases claret, 1 case sauterne, 1 case hock, 2 cases brandy, and 1 case champagne, Sir Charels Forbes & Co; 8 cases cochineal, Cooderdass Khoosaldass; 10 cases cochineal, Ghellabhoy Kowjee; 12 cases champagne, B. Manuckjee Punthukey.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 12 cases dye, A. C. Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS—5TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburge, 100 bales cotton, Austrian Trading & Co; 125 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricumdass; 100 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Dharsey.
Cerdic (s), 41 baleses cotton, Dhurumsey Chutoorbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 33 bales cotton, S. Macnaghten.
Khedive (s), 39 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 55 bales cotton, Vulubdass Vundrawundass; 50 bales cotton, J Sewjee; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 4 bales wool N. Naratumdass; 494 bundles gall, Rowchund Mucanchund.
Teviot (s), 1,060 packages myrabollams, Nowrojee Cowarjee 10 bales hides and skins, Oosman Hassum; 5,614 bundles coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 200 cwts horns, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 8 bales hides, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 30 bales hides, Stearns Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tiverton 4675 bundles coiryarn, Govindjee Judinjee.
Khidive, s, 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell, 19 pieces E. teeth. Hassonbhoy Thavar and Co; 1 case cigars, 1 package nuts, and 623 packages coffee, P. and O. Co; 250 bags paper, Nursey Khatow; 67 cases olibanum, Mooljee Jewraj; 50 bales coir fibre, 129 bags ginger, and 48 bags pepper, P. and O. Co; 19 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Mahomedjee; 29 cases olibanum, Abdoola Mamun.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 802 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 115 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MALTA.

Khedive, s, 5 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khedive, s, 297 bags coffee, and 25 bags pepper, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khedive, s, 71 bags coffee P. and O. Co.
Dido, s, 52 packages coffee, B. I. S N. Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dido, s, 12 pots rosa oil, Syed Husson Bagdader.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 2 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 8 bales twist, Merwanjee Maneckjee & Co; 10 bales twist, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee; 25 bags bedlnim, Abdoola Moman; 1 cases sharkfins, and 5 bundles kissmis; 50 packages red raisin, Mohomebhoy Rowjee; 28 packages red raisin, Fazulla Khakey; 27 packages raisin, Merwanjee Manekjee; 23 packages raisin, Ruzubally Miroza; 55 chests opium E. D. Sassoon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Browne, Lieutenant, Bengal R. H. A., to join, from Bengal.

DECEMBER 4.

Field, Colonel, Judge Advocate General, on leave, from Poona.
Geoghegan, Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 5.

Bloomfield, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Babbage, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Yule, Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, to join, from Fort St. George.
Murphy, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Service, on leave, from Calcutta.
Stock, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Seward, Conductor, Madras Ordnance Department, on medical certificate, from Napore.
Blake, Captain, 4th Punjaub Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.
Lewis, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Gordon, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Douglas, Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.
Carr, Major, 36th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Goodfellow, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 5.

Roberts, Captain, Bengal R. H. A., to join, to Meean Meer.
Rowland, Quartermaster, 59th Regiment, to join, to Agra.
Martin, Lieutenant, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, to join, to Cannanore.
Cunningham, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Neemuch.
Chapple, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Burton, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Baroda.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 2.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor returned to the Presidency on the 27th ultimo.

The Rt Hon'ble the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr John Charles Loch, to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.
Capt Charles Hare Trotman, Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Malabar, during the absence of Lt R. G. Hodgson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Hon H S Cunningham, MA, Advocate-General, Madras, resumed charge of the Office on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Mr. H R Grimes, Actg Inspr-Genl of Jails, assumed charge of the office from Lt-Col Wilson on the afternoon of the 25th ult.

The Hon G S Forbes is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 13 h instant, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000.

Mr C H T Norfor, Asst Engr of the 2nd grade, having returned to duty on the 22nd Nov, from the three months' privilege leave granted to him the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Capt A C Smith, R. E., whose services have been made available for duty in Madras, having reported his arrival on the 28th Nov, is appointed a Supy Ex Engr of the 4th grade, and posted to the Chingleput District for the charge of the Mount Range.

The Rev E J Heeren, MA, of the Reformed Church of America, Palmanair, in the District of North Arcot, has been licensed to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class:—
Mr H T Ross, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary.
Mr S H Wynne, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut Henry Frederick Varden Gaitskell of H M's 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, late 2nd Wing Subaltern 17th Regt N I, and now under the orders of Govt of India is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the 9th Jan 1873 subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—
Surg Maj J P Nash, Indian Medical Department, arrived at Bombay on the 14th Nov 1873.

The following Officers of the Madras Establishment are permitted to return to duty and granted extension of leave:—
Surg-Maj C. T. Evers is permitted to return to duty.
Lieut-Col R Caulfield, extension of leave for 1 month, on private affairs.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PRIDEAUX—November 17th, at Vine House, Norbiton, Surrey, the wife of Captain W. F. Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOWAT—STODART—November 6th, at Muiryfold Grange, Banffshire, by the Reverend John Russell. Minister of the Parish, M. Mowat, of Bombay, to Jeannie, third daughter of James Stodart, Muiryfold.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HOJEL—December 4th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Surgeon Major A. N. Hojel, 2nd Physician J. J. Hospital, of a son.
MURRAY—December 5th, at Colaba, the wife of Captain Patrick Murray, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ECHLIN—December 1st, at Kanchrapharah, the wife of J. Echlin, of a son.
FERGUSON—November 28th, at Peshawur, the wife of Surgeon R. P. Ferguson, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.
KENNY—November 30th, at Sealdah, the wife of Charles Kenny, of a daughter.
LILLIE—November 30th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of the Rev. James Lillie, M.A. Chapalin, H. M.'s 26th Cameronians, of a son.
LANE—December 1st, at Mynpoorie, the wife of W. Lane, Esq., C. S., of a son.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

The recent Resolution of the Government of India regarding the railway system connecting the Western coast with the Ganges valley system will show that the wants of this Presidency are receiving some attention, and that sooner or later we shall in all probability be able to travel and send goods to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab without being obliged to have recourse to the Great Indian Peninsula monopolists with their high fares and exorbitant rates. In the words of the surveying engineer, the Rajpootana line, though its claims are small if it be considered by itself, ought to be immediately executed because it is "a link in a large system" and will "convert the Bombay and Baroda "Railway from a *cul de sac* into a North-Western "Province and Rajpootana line." Mr. Collet, having completed the surveys he was deputed to undertake, finds that the line can be taken by a somewhat more direct route than that formerly surveyed, and that the direction will lie through Raepoor and Snjat in a tolerably direct course to Palee, 100 miles from Ajmeer; thence it will pass almost southward through country sufficiently fertile and moderately peopled to the south-east of Mount Aboo until it reaches Pahlunpore, about 235 miles from Ajmeer. "In the event "of a decision being arrived at to construct the "Western Rajpootana Railway the connecting "link will probably be made from Ahmedabad to "Pahlunpore direct." For this portion of the line the survey is to be carried on at once. Thus we shall have communication with the Ganges valley system uninterrupted except by the double transfer of passengers and goods, and the tedious rate of travelling necessitated by the break of gauge.

There are to be branches to Nusseerabad and Deesa: this seems a good arrangement, since the former will eventually be in direct communication with Khundwa, and, the latter being on the great line passing to Europe through Hydrabad and Kurrachee in Sind, the branch will eventually come in as part of the trunk line. There are no difficulties to be overcome in this undertaking; the passage of the Aravelly mountains is effected with a ruling gradient of 1 in 100. The easy nature of the country traversed may be inferred from the fact that the estimated cost per mile is only £6,000, of which the permanent way materials form an item of £2,500, leaving £3,500 for the earth-work bridges, stations, &c. Now, in comparing the cost of the principal lines on the standard gauge with this, it is found that the permanent way materials form an item of £3,500 a mile on a total average cost of £17,000, so that, whereas the works other than the permanent way material form a little more than an equal amount in the former case, they make four times the amount in the latter.

In ascribing due merit to the metre gauge where it may be found expedient, it will be well to consider the circumstances which lead to these proportions before accepting as a fact that the metre gauge is entitled to credit for cheapness in this instance, or that it is at all required in the important position it is proposed to employ it in. It is not to be wondered at that many persons should be at a loss to understand the cheapness or otherwise of construction when we find Mr. Juland Danvers,—whose report for 1872-73 to the Secretary of State on Indian Railways is now before us—going back to the period of the Mutinies to find causes for the apparent anomaly of the lines which formerly cost £18,000 to £20,000 per mile now being constructed on the very same 5ft. 6in. gauge for £4,000, £6,000, and £9,000. as in the case of the Patree, Wudwan, and Oudh and Rohilkund Railways. Mr. Danvers calculates that the Mutinies added at least £4,000,000 to the capital of the East Indian, which he takes as an example of a line having an excessive capital account. He states that about one-third of the open mileage of all the Indian railways have only cost £12,000. After deducting for double line actually laid, for value of bridges, &c., for the double line not actually laid, and for the losses caused by political disturbances, he places the cost of a mile of the East Indian with 20 per cent. of sidings at £12,250. In the second place—and here he approaches more nearly to the chief cause—he shows that several formidable rivers and many streams occur, besides which much land is subject to inundation, which required respectively large bridges and massive embankments. He says it has been estimated that the viaducts and bridges have added £1,500 a mile to the cost alone. Railway systems, we all know, follow more or less the lines of the valleys of mighty rivers, tributary lesser ones, streams, nullas, rivulets, and brooks, all to be found arranged in an order very similar to the veins of a vine leaf. A long railway passing up the centre of a particular river system parallel or nearly so to the mighty river illustrated by the middle vein of the vine leaf must pass over all the tributary rivers, the local streams, nullas, and brooks represented by the branching veins, while the ground will be the lowest of the system, requiring greater embankments. A branch railway running up one of the valleys of a tributary will pass over streams, local nullas, rivulets, and brooks, while the ground, being higher up in the system, will have a greater slope and not be liable to so much inundation. In this way a short branch, taking the valley of a stream higher up, will pass over no water-shed but that of local nullas and brooks, and finally, the short lengths at the extreme ends of the system may pass over no land requiring more than the provision of a drain for the brook, and the embankment may have nearly disappeared altogether. It is clear from this that a mile of railway constructed in the valley of a nulla cannot be compared with a mile in the principal valley of the mighty river, but that the cost of all parts will decrease according as the construction takes place in the valley of the mighty river, the tributary, the stream, the rivulet, or the brook; and it is only by carefully distinguishing the class of country through which the particular mile of railway passes that we can hope to estimate whether lines are comparatively cheap or dear at the price. It is a notorious fact that the 5,000 miles of broad gauge system already constructed occupy the position of the trunk lines analogous to those referred to as parallel to the mighty rivers. Hitherto comparatively no branches of any extent occupying the valleys of tributaries have yet been constructed, and there is almost a total absence of the local railways in the system, which though they might be constructed on the same gauge would be cheaper than any part of that system, owing to the configuration of the ground. We have only to turn up the map to see that the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, 695 miles, being in the Ganges valley, passes through low country, necessitating many viaducts, bridges, and culverts, and must comparatively cost more than the Wudwan (77 miles) or Patree branches (21 miles) situated in flat level country, away from the great river valleys and having no bridge or viaduct of any importance compared to the length of the line. We have further only to cast our eyes to the position recommended for the railway in Rajpootana to recognise the fact that the configuration of the country is very similar to that on the two latter lines. With the exception of a few streamlets near Pallee, the bridging required appears to be very slight indeed. The cost per mile of the same railway increases with the length of it, which will be evident when we consider that we may make a very short length perhaps without crossing a single brook, while an extension will, according to the geographical aspect of the country, inevitably lead to the necessity of passing progressively rivulets, streams, tributaries, and ultimately mighty rivers, the cost of all of which must be divided over the whole length, thus increasing the cost of the original mile in common with the rest. This alone would establish some connection between the price of the Patree, Wudwan, and Oudh-Rohilkund, which being respectively 21, 77, and 695 miles long, have cost £4,000, £6,000, and £9,000 a mile, and would be somewhat in form for a price of £12,000 per mile for the E. I. Railway or the G. I. P. Railway, 1,200 miles long each.

Mr. Juland Danvers gives us valuable information when he shows that the lines already constructed, being trunk lines too, should have, and have, cost about £12,000 for a single track with sidings, for it shows that the failure to earn the guarantee with the rates hitherto obtaining has arisen from causes which augur well for the future, for a cost of £10,000 instead of £17,000 would make a vast difference in the deficit of revenue receipts. But, when to these statements we add the consideration of the reduced cost per mile of a 5' 6" system properly developed by subsidiary lines, branches, and local feeders, it becomes clear to all unprejudiced minds that there can be no advantage in introducing a break of gauge with the sole object of reducing the cost per mile: that, if it were at all desirable to introduce some miles of line of one-third the power of the 5' 6" in any position whatever, they should certainly not be introduced on a long main line in the first instance, but more properly in localities where there was less traffic, thus indicating their first application to the extremities of the systems. As stated before, the cost of the construction of the Rajpootana line on the metre gauge for all except the permanent way (*i.e.* the rails and sleepers) is so small compared to the cost of the rails and sleepers, the gradients are so fair, and the country so favourable, that the credit for small construction cost can certainly not be awarded to the metre gauge from the example of the Rajpootana Railway, compared with others differently situated; and, considering the desirability of this Presidency having a line to compete with the G. I. P., which competition may be rendered nugatory by the slowness of speed and general inferiority of the metre gauge, not to say inability to carry all the traffic on a single line, it is to be hoped that a reconsideration of the question may lead to the adoption of the standard gauge for all the works of this main thoroughfare. The resolution of the Government of India perhaps inadvertently refers to the cost of the carriage of creosoted sleepers, which if sent *via* Bombay and Ahmedabad might be delivered for Rs. 2-8 per sleeper at Pahlunpore instead of Rs. 3-4 at Agra. Similar arguments apply to all articles which might be sent from this side, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has not been slow to din it into the ears of Government. It is sincerely to be hoped that the indecision which is conveyed in the Resolution as to the time when we may cease to see our trade drawn to the other side may soon be turned into a certainty by a formal turning of the *first sod*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SURRENDER OF THE VIRGINIUS.

LONDON, 5TH DECEMBER.

The Captain General of Cuba has telegraphed to Madrid that it is impossible to immediately surrender the Virginius, the public being opposed, and the attempt would cause a frightful commotion. The Captain General resigns.

LONDON, 4TH DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Arrivals are 1/16d. lower. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 5½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............ 95.
4½ do. do. .... 97.
5½ do. do. ....101.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes......£10,750,000. Inc. £375,000
Bills discounted ......£18,187,500. Dec. £125,000
Bullion ....£21,687,500. Inc. £625,000

The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced to 5 per cent.

The sum of £63,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta proved a great success. Upwards of 250 guests were present.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Dr. Dollinger, on the occasion of his fifty years professor's jubilee, the order of the Red Eagle of the second class with the star.

The *Birmingham News* says Mr. Thomas Carlyle is, it is stated, writing a pamphlet on the controversy between the German Emperor and the Pope, a subject in which he takes a profound interest.

A Lucknow paper tells us that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, with his three sons and private secretary, arrived at Lucknow by train on Sunday evening on a visit to the Viceroy. His stay would be but for a few days.

A Madras contemporary learns that a memorial addressed to the Governor is in course of signature by the native community in connection with the exclusion of natives from Government House balls.

The latest crop reports from Bengal are generally unimproved. The cold weather crops want rain. There is still time to sow the remainder, if rain falls within the next fortnight. Relief works are in active operation.

The Prussian authorities whom it concerns have been informed by the Government that the Old Catholic bishop, Joseph Hubert Reinkens has been acknowledged by the Sovereign, taken the prescribed oaths, and has taken up his residence at Bonn.

Frank Hamlin, the American passenger on board the French mail steamer Meinam, who was charged with having attempted to murder Captain Grou by firing a loaded revolver at him, has been acquitted, presumably upon the plea of temporary insanity resulting from excessive drinking, though the verdict was simply not guilty without comment of any sort.

The sepoy of the Barr Battalion who attempted to murder his commanding officer, and to which we alluded in a recent issue, has been committed for trial. The prisoner alleges that he was unconscious of the act, owing to his having eaten some sweatmeat which, he says, contained a stupefying drug, and that he was quite unaware of the offence until charged with it on the following day.

We read in the *Oudh Excelsior* that the formation of the Commander-in-Chief's camp at Lucknow has commenced. The Assistant Adjutant General has arrived, and we believe the site pitched upon by him is the Martinière Park. We have received no programme of His Excellency's intended proceedings at Lucknow, but believe that there will be the usual reviews and dinners and other entertainments to occupy Lord Napier's time.

A Telegram from Lucknow to the *Pioneer*, dated 3rd instant, says—"The Viceroy has made an extremely favourable impression upon all classes of the natives. Yesterday's procession was very effective, although perhaps a little too solemn. The Commander-in-Chief arrives from Bareilly to-day at 4-30 P.M. Arrangements for to-morrow are—a review of the troops, a dinner by the Chief Commissioner to the Viceroy, and a ball by the members of the Club."

The Hungarian Archbishop of Erlau, Monseignor Samassa, made a remarkable speech on the occasion of his installation, in which he openly declared himself an adherent of constitutional principles, and admitted that the Roman Catholic Church has brought upon herself the measures which have been taken of late years for limiting her power. "I promise," he concluded, "that I will persist in loving my country, in being faithful to my King, and in respecting and obeying the constitutional laws."

Speculation is beginning to be active, says the *Delhi Gazette*, about Mr. Davies' successor in the Punjab. Mr. Forsyth has great hopes of returning to the province, and may possibly aspire to the Lieutenant Governorship, a post for which he would be admirably fitted maugre the Kooka affair. But we are informed that the successor to Mr. Davies will be looked for among the senior ranks of the officers still in the province, and the choice will lie between Mr. Egerton and Mr. John Campbell.

Sir Philip Wodehouse arrived at Lahore on Monday after a short stay at Umritsur. He rode the same afternoon to Shalimar, after which there was an evening party at Government House, where he is a guest. On Tuesday Sir Philip was to visit the Mayo Hospital and the Museum, and was also to attend a ball at the Lawrence Hall given by the residents of Lahore and Meean Meer in honour of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. On Wednesday His Excellency was to go to Shahdera, where he is to be entertained at luncheon by the Raja of Kapoorthala, in the Shahdera Gardens.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Lucknow on Monday morning under a salute of 19 guns. The troops from the cantonments were drawn up on the northern face of the Muchee Bawn Fort. His Excellency was received by the Chief Commissioner and the General Commanding the division. There was also a procession of richly caparisoned elephants, with silver *howdas*, which, however, terminated on arrival at the Bailey Guard. The troops marched back, by 10 o'clock, to the Mahomed Bagh, playing merry airs. Lord Napier breakfasted with Sir George Couper, and then went to his camp accompanied by his staff.

An accident, which might have been attended with very serious results, occurred, says the *Indian Daily News*, on Sunday morning to the 8 A.M. down train from Azimgunge, on the Nulhattee (State) Railway. When about half-way between the above station and Nulhattee, the coupling rod of the first-class carriage broke loose, and, falling on the ballast, doubled up, causing the carriage to jump off the line. One of the passengers sprang out, but fortunately was not hurt, as the train was going very slowly. On looking for the cause of the accident, it was found that the connecting rod had been secured with a piece of common *string*. Our contemporary, sarcastically, remarks:—"We are not aware if this is the regulation fastening for carriages on the State Railways; but if it is, the passenger traffic on these lines will soon justify the picture in the last *Punch*, which depicts Paterfamilias taking a fond farewell of his family, and leaving instructions where to find his will, previous to starting by the morning train."

His Highness Maharajah Holkar leaves Khundwa for Munmar by special train of the G. I. P. Railway at 10-30 this morning. The train will consist of about fifteen carriages and will convey some two hundred followers of His Highness. The Maharajah proposes halting for a day or two at Munmar, whence he will proceed by road to Jajooree on a pilgrimage to the shrine of his ancestors. From thence he will go on to Poona, and we are told purposes visiting the Camp at Chinchwud. He is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 26th, and will return hence by rail to his own territory. At His Highness' special request, we learn that fog signals will be laid upon the rails, as a substitute for a salute in accordance with his rank, to announce his departure from Khundwa and arrival at Munmar. He has also directed that the names of the chief occupants shall be painted and gilded on the several carriages. Special time-tables of an elaborate descriptions have been ordered, and persons employed by the Maharajah will be allowed to decorate the stations on the railway. In fact His Highness seems to have spared no pains or expense to give *éclat* to his journey. We have not heard whether he has engaged enthusiastic crowds to greet him. But, why not? as well that as have to provide himself for all the other minutiæ.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a new pastoral in favour of Roman Catholic education. In the course of his remarks his Eminence warned the clergy that while expecting help from Heaven they must depend upon their own exertions, for the events of the past showed that, so far as their rulers were concerned, they could not expect anything. They gave large grants in aid of ungodly universities, and endowed colleges with immense revenues arising from confiscated Catholic property and the public taxes of the country, while they would not give any grant to a Catholic college or make any reparation for the daring spoliation the Catholic people suffered in the past. The pastoral further reminded the clergy that Friday next will be the Feast of St. Laurence O' Toole, which should be celebrated with great solemnity, and that the saint should be asked to preserve this diocese from infidelity and banish the terrible vice of strong drink. A prayer in honour of St. Laurence would be added to the Litany on that day. The clergy are directed to pray for the Holy Father and the religious communities, and for the establishment of a Government in France which shall protect Catholic interests.

The correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* at Constantinople says, writing on the 26th ultimo—"Notwithstanding the ostentatious demonstrations of friendship which are being exchanged between Russia and the Porte just now, the Turks still show a certain anxiety at the progress made in the East by their northern neighbour. The fate of the Khanates in Asia, whose population professes for the most part the Mahomedan religion, seems to touch them nearly, and to arouse in them a dread of their being exposed to the same dangers. It is a significant indication of this feeling that the Turkish papers are constantly urging the Government to take some step to awaken a sense of solidarity among all Mahomedans. The most zealous propagator of this idea is the *Bassiret*. This journal proposes to form a society which would be called by the modest name of the 'Geographical Society,' but would really act as a connecting link between the Mahomedans of all countries. Private subscriptions are to be collected for the establishment of a fund, out of which a number of agents to be employed by the society are to be paid. These agents are to be sent into all the countries which are wholly or in part inhabited by Mahomedans, in order to collect statistical information as to their members, and especially to make a propaganda among them in favour of the idea of Mahomedan unity. The deputations which the Sultans of Kashghar and Atchin have sent to Constantinople are regarded as a favourable omen for the realisation of this idea."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at a luncheon which followed the consecration of a new church at Margate on Nov. 13 said—"I never remember the time when it was not distinctly stated that the Church of England was in danger, and we had come to the very crisis of its fate. It is very satisfactory that, at all events, wherever I have the pleasure of going I find large churches well filled, hearty worshippers, and a great deal of enthusiasm as to extending the work of the Church of England in all parts. I don't know how this is to be reconciled with the fact that we are in that state. Possibly it may be a mere outside prosperity that we are enjoying; and it may be that the fabric is about to collapse. But at all events I am confident for my own part that there are signs of the Church of England being really loved by the people of England, which I see on all sides. I am told—of course I shall naturally be told—that there are dissensions even within the church itself. Well, I believe when people don't care very much about religious matters, they are quite content to have a hollow agreement, but whenever people are very much in earnest, their differences of opinion naturally show themselves; and, for my own part, I would rather have that difference of opinion which arises from people that are in earnest, than that dead level of indifference which characterized past times. Though I am quite willing to allow that there are difficulties abroad, and that there are dangers to the Church of which we are members, yet still I am one of those who take a very hopeful view of the matter."

The *Times* of Nov. 14 publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Berlin:—"In consequence of several hundred Catholic parishes not being provided with priests legally entitled to perform the functions of their sacred office, the Emperor, after long hesitation, has consented to the introduction of a bill sanctioning and making compulsory civil marriage and civil registration of births and deaths. The bill is naturally regarded as a most momentous measure in a country, the educated classes of which, being estranged from the Catholic as well as the Protestant Church, have been long connected with their respective denominations chiefly by the laws compelling ecclesiastical ceremonies in case of marriage, birth, and death. Marriage being declared a purely civil act—as it, indeed, always has been in Germany, except for the last 200 years—the necessity for undenominational cemeteries is expected shortly to arise in consequence of the priests declining to bury persons that have lived in unconsecrated wedlock. Cemeteries, in fact, are even now losing their denominational character, Old Catholics being constantly buried, with the assistance of the police, in Catholic churchyards, despite the protests of the priests. Baptism, therefore, which is enforced by law, will shortly be the only obligatory connection between the Christian churches and those professing to belong to them in this country. Another and very important result of the Bill, it is anticipated, will be the daily occurrence of intermarriages between Christians and the large and highly influential body of German Jews. The Prussian Government have altogether stopped the salary of Archbishop Ledochowski, on the ground of his numerous offences against the ecclesiastical laws. The Archbishop, in a letter to the Governor of Posen, has put forward a solemn protest against the alleged illegality of this proceeding."

MILITARY ITEMS.

The 16th B. C. arrived at Umballa on the 1st instant, *en route* to Bareilly.

Her Majesty's 92nd Gordon Highlanders are expected to arrive at Umballa on the 3rd instant.

H. M.'s 14th Regiment Native Infantry, arrived in Poona from Kolapore on Thursday morning. The Regiment was to leave again this morning for the Camp of Exercise.

The first of the new chain of forts which will encircle Rochester and Chatham, for the defence of the dockyard and arsenal of Chatham on the land side is to be at once commenced. The work is intended to be carried out by convicts. The site selected for the fort about to be commenced is on the heights of Borstal, a suburb of Rochester, a chain of hills running in a direct line to Chatham. In order to provide the accommodation for the number of convicts who will be engaged on the fortifications, a large convict establishment for the reception of several hundred men is to be built at Rochester on land already acquired by the Government, the locality of the proposed new prison being in the parish of St. Margaret, a short distance from the city. It was originally intended to convert the military prison at Fort Clarence, Rochester, into a convict prison, which would have prevented a new convict establishment being built, but in consequence of the opposition of the Corporation of Rochester and the residents in the locality the proposal has been abandoned. There are between 1,700 and 1,800 convicts under confinement in the Chatham convict establishment, all of whom have been employed in the construction of the vast basins and docks which have been in progress for nearly twenty years past at that port. This gigantic undertaking is now nearly at an end, hence the necessity of providing further employment for the convicts.

The *Globe*, Nov. 14:—In completion of the long-promised increase of the Corps of Engineers for India, four generals or colonels are to be added this month, and, of course, four lieutenant-colonels and majors to be promoted. Some of the majors thus to be advanced have not reached the full limit of service prescribed by Mr. Cardwell, or, rather, by the clerk in his office, who is his factotum in all such matters. So three colonels now kept on the supernumerary list for special duties are to be brought back into their places in the corps, assuredly to stop the promotion of three majors who happen not to have been twenty-five years in the army. The excuse given for this arbitrary proceeding is that three steps were before artificially caused by making these same officers supernumeraries to quicken the promotion below them at a bad time. But this does not touch the root of the matter, which is that no officer should either be advanced or retarded by any special act done at the mere recommendation of a subordinate official. If a vacancy occur in the list, he ought to get it; if not, he should wait until one comes. The playing fast and loose with steps is an evil which no Minister should permit. In this particular case the proceedings are doubly unhappy. One of the full colonels that should be promoted to the generals' list, and who, instead of being thus shelved, will now be retained in a comfortable home command, happens to be a very near connexion of Mr. Cardwell's own; and there is, of course, a feeling that the proposal to stop the steps would not be pressed on the Minister by his subordinate, were not his case one of those concerned. When we add that the gentleman who is thus called to manipulate the promotion of our most scientific corps at his own will and pleasure is the same who has been selected—much to the disgust of the purchase officers—as secretary to the Royal Commission on Grievances, it will be felt that Mr. Cardwell is singularly unfortunate in his confidants.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 14.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th November, 1873.

Rifle Brigade, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur F. Warren to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. R. Glyn, C.B., retired upon half-pay. Dated 12th November 1873.

Captain and Brevet Major Charles B. Dashwood to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Warren. Dated 12th November, 1873.

Captain and Brevet Major John P. Carr Glyn to be Major, vice G. S. Windham, retired. Dated 12th November, 1873.

Lieutenant Walter Hepburn Melitas Fitzherbert to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Dashwood, promoted. Dated 12th November, 1873.

Lieutenant Charles Vernon Eccles to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Glyn, promoted. Dated 12th November, 1873.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP SHIP JUMNA.

H. M. S. Troop Ship Jumna, 4,173 tons, Captain Gordon, will sail to-day for England, with 22 officers, 6 ladies, 9 children, 700 men, 81 women, and 207 children. The following is the list of officers:—

C-16th Royal Artillery—Major P. C. Anderson, wife and 6 children, Surgeon W. F. Ruttledge, and Lieut. W. Fowler.
F-16 R. A., Bengal—Major W. L. Yonge, Captain J. Butchard and wife, Lieut W. D. Buckle, Lieut. R. J. Kelly, Surgeon A L. Clapp.
G-16th R. A.—Captain G. O'Connor, Lieut. J. A. F. Nutt, Lieut. J. V. V. Baker, Lieut. J. A. Chapman, Lieut. G. F. H Evatt, Surgeon W. R. Murphy, M. D.
83rd Foot—Lieut. W. F. Marriott, Surgeon J. W. Orwin, M. D.
9th Brig. R. A.—Lieut W. Knight.
29th Foot.—Capt. W. Sealy and wife.
1-14th Foot.—Lieut B. W. Firman.
12th Brig. R. A.—Col. the Hon. D. Fraser, C. B.
1-6th Foot—Lieut A. W. Whitworth.
R. H. A.—Lieutenant J. H. E. Brown and wife.
2-12th Foot—Lieutenant R. J. Pike, Captain G. Turner and wife.
68th Foot—Captain C. Covey, and Lieutenant G. F. Marx.
108th Foot—Captain J. S. Nicholson, Surgeon-Major W. M. Calder, wife and child
1-21st Foot—Lieutenant W. A. Yule.
16th Brig. R. A.—Lieut.-Colonel E. Harrison.
1-21st Foot—Captain T. E. Stuart.
18th Hussars—Lieutenant F. C. Hooper, and child.
16th Lancers—Lieutenant W. R. Wynter and wife Quarter Master G. Graham, wife and child.
Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon W. A. Duggan and wife.
R. A.—Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Bolton.
54th Foot—Brevet Major J. W. Hughes and Captain J. Chute.

OUTBREAK OF CATTLE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

We regret to state that a contagious disease resembling very closely in its symptoms the dreaded Rinderpest has broken out among the cattle in Bombay. Dr. Weir, Health Officer to the Municipality, discovered the disease two or three weeks ago, the first cases in which it appeared being among the bullocks belonging to the Municipality. Anxious not to excite groundless alarm, Dr. Weir watched these cases and several others in the native town, till he satisfied himself that the disease really was the Rinderpest. He then wrote to Government on the subject, and two veterinary surgeons, one from Ahmedabad and one from Poona, were sent down to ascertain if Dr. Weir's opinion was well founded. These gentlemen yesterday came to the conclusion that the disease, though they think it differs somewhat from the ordinary cattle-plague, is a contagious typhoid fever, and that the cattle affected by it ought at once to be isolated. It is intended, we believe, to send all cases to the municipal hospital for cattle on the Flats. Thirty-eight bullocks have been seized with the disease, and of these sixteen have died. There has been lately an excessive mortality amongst cattle in Bombay, the number of dead bodies sent out to Coorla last month being 50 per cent. in excess of the number in October; and no doubt many of the deaths must have been owing to the unsuspected ravages of this disease. Very few buffaloes, luckily, have been attacked so far. We append Dr. Weir's letter to Government on the subject:—

Letter from T. S. Weir, Esq., Health Officer to the Municipality of Bombay, No. 82—4488, dated 24th November 1873, to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

I regret to inform you that a contagious disease resembling rinderpest has broken out amongst the bullocks belonging to this Department; the first case occurred in the Camateepoora Stables on the 16th instant; since then 19 have fallen sick, of which 15 have been in the same stables; out of these 5 have died.

Alarmed at this, I issued instructions to the Inspectors to ascertain whether or not a similar disease existed in the city. From the returns submitted by them it appears that since the 1st October 89 head of cattle have died from a disease the symptoms of which were similar to those exhibited by our cattle; 18 head are returned as still sick. These figures no doubt may only be approximate, as the returns were called for hastily; but I think, considering all the circumstances, there is good reason for believing that an epidemic disease, more or less latent, does exist here. There is no mention in the Health Department records of any similar outbreak. On Saturday, along with Mr. Brunton, I visited a cow-house in Chundunwady Lane, where two cases were reported to have occurred. The people there freely admitted that two buffaloes had died and that two others were still sick. On bringing them out and examining them, only one—a calf—appeared to be diseased. As it had been sick some time and was recovering, the symptoms were obscure; we explained the nature of the disease to the people around, and advised them to isolate it. The symptoms are loss of appetite, staring of the coat, ears hanging down, the gums were congested and ulcerated; there is generally a blue line along their margins, running from the eyes and nostrils. Diarrhœa in one case I saw; the discharge was almost like that of cholera, in others it was only slightly loose, but very offensive. I have only seen blood passed in one case; the tongue is covered with a thick dirty yellowish fur, and a fetid smell comes from the breath; the temperature is increased, and the respirations are quicker than normal. As the disease progresses, all these symptoms become more strongly marked: the discharge from the eyes and nostrils becomes purulent, the prostration increases, the body gets cold, and the breathing hurried, and then death quickly supervenes; in every case I have seen, drooping of the ears, running from the eyes and nose, and congestion of the gums were present.

The chief post-mortem appearances I found were intense congestion of the wind-pipe—in one case parts of it were covered with layers of lymph an eighth of an inch thick—slight congestion of the different stomachs, the interior of the gall bladder was studded with very small red projections—the beginning of ulcers I have no doubt; the liver was engorged and its covering inflamed, the whole of the intestines were very much congested, particularly the cœcum which was ecchymosed. In some places the rectum was studded with small ulcers about the size of a pin's head. Scattered through the small intestines were little cheesy lumps. When removed, that part of the gut under them was seen to be ulcerated. Peyers patches in some places were ulcerated, in others engorged and elevated, the vessels leading to them were increased in size: the lungs were not much altered from health.

On the 17th instant Mr. Brunton and I visited the Camateepoora Stables together. We had all the sick removed to the Tardeo flats, where they are quite isolated; the stalls in which they stood were dug up and disinfected; since then I have had all the bullocks removed from the stable and picketed on the vacant ground near the latrines in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. The whole of the stable has been dug up and disinfected with Macdougall's powder. As regards treatment, we give them rice congee, opium and Pot. Chlorat., and keep them as clean as possible; but I don't think much benefit can be expected from drugs in this case. The simplest, and to me it appears the wisest if not the most economical plan, would be to destroy every animal on the first sign of the disease. Judging from the pathological character of the disease, I don't think any of those affected will be able to do a full day's work under two months' rest.

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THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

It sometimes rains gold-mohurs in Bombay! Two gold-mohurs per minute is something which no poet's eye, in "fine phrensy rolling," ever saw realised for the most gifted of his effusions. Even Moore and Byron, although they got almost fabulous sums from their publishers for some of their small works, would not have dreamed of such a rate of payment for their highest flights of fancy. Two gold-mohurs per minute comes to Rs. 1,800 per hour; Rs. 18,000 per day, and Rs. 5,40,000 per month—the pay of the Governor-General twenty-seven times over. Yet I hear that a Bombay medical gentleman was paid at this rate the other day. He had examined a native as to his state of mind. A suit having come before Mr. Justice Bayley, to which this native was a party, the medical gentleman's evidence was considered to be of great importance, and he was asked to attend at the High Court a few days ago to give his evidence on the subject. His time was valuable, he said; and he expected to be paid two gold-mohurs per minute. The demand was complied with. The gentleman gave his evidence before the learned Judge; and having been detained five minutes in the witness-box, sent in a bill for Rs. 200, which has been or will be paid.

THE gentlemen connected with the Bombay Government who went up the other day to Agra to tell the Governor-General that it would be a mistake to make docks here are said to be by no means well pleased with their reception by Lord Northbrook. One gallant Colonel, whose will has been law in Bombay for the last ten years, and who can fairly take credit to himself for having systematically snubbed everybody he has had anything to do with, found himself, for once in his life, treated with an indifference that must have been most galling to his self-esteem. But it was hardly likely that the head of the Government of India would look with any favour on the man who must be held mainly responsible for having inveigled it into purchasing the Elphinstone property. Even the Governor of Bombay, however, was, I hear, politely informed by the Viceroy that his advice was not wanted. Sir Philip Wodehouse made the mistake of speaking contemptuously of the medical men who had reported that docks would do no mischief; and Lord Northbrook, having first ascertained from Colonel Ballard that these gentlemen were chosen to make a report on account of their impartiality, quietly remarked that he thought Government ought to be guided by their opinion. Sir Philip Wodehouse offered one or two other objections, and the Viceroy at last cut him short by saying, "Well, the foreshore property belongs to the Government of India, and we have decided to improve it by constructing docks. Mr. Ellis knows all my views, and will explain them to you fully. Good morning, gentlemen." I was not myself present at the interview, and cannot therefore vouch for the literal exactness of this report of the conversation; but it is certain that the Viceroy's tone was that of a man who felt greatly annoyed at the delays that had taken place, and was determined to put an end to the controversy and have some work done. Mr. Ormiston is, of course, delighted at the result; for, though it is only Mr. Kittredge's modification of his dock scheme that has been sanctioned, the cry of the Engineer for Reclamations has always been, "Don't take my plans if you can get any better, but at all events do something."

THE Camp of Exercise at Chinchwud has now taken shape, and mimic warfare will commence immediately. Those who know the ordinary dreary aspect of Chinchwud would be surprised to see the present abundant signs of life and stir. The white canvas of many tents gleaming in the sunshine is a pleasant change from the dark brown earth and scrubby patches of grass, and the sight of red coats and white coats, and the sound of horses and guns, are agreeably different from the ordinary signs of Chinchwud life, in which the half-naked native agriculturist, the pariah, and the bronze pot-bellied boy were generally the more prominent spectacles. The troops are busy massing. I hear that there is to be a grand review on the 23rd, and that the Camp will be broken up on the 24th, just before Christmas. Ere that day arrives, I anticipate that several tons of dust will have been swallowed by officers and men, and that not a few of the former who are rusty in cross-country work will have embraced the earth. To meet the former contingency Mr. Smith, of the Apollo Bunder, has opened a large tent near the head quarters at Chinchwud, where he and his masculine Hebes will pour out "the wine that cheers the thirsty soul," and hand plates of Mahim oysters (of which Mr. Smith intends to have a fresh supply sent up daily to the Camp from Bombay—such is now the enterprise of the Indian restaurateur) to moisten palates and restore drooping physical energies. I think that Mr. Smith's establishment will be one of the most important "positions" in the country which is to be fought over, and I am sure that many a plumed hero will struggle hard to take possession of it and its luscious treasures, by which I mean the oysters. I know one officer who has already stated that he will devote all his strategy to do this, and the reason he gives is an admirable one—"You see, Sir, that the refreshment room is a source of energy to either enemy or friend, whichever happens to possess it. Let me hold it, and I cut off a source of strength and far-seeing to my opponents, while on the other hand myself and my staff will have the benefit of all that the enemy loses. Therefore, by Gad, Sir, I will be down on that Restaurant Room like the wolf on the fold, and when I am secure in it, it will be a thing as easy as popping a bottle of soda to shut up the enemy like a telescope." As to the other contingency, the ambulance corps, probably headed by Dr. Hewlett, will be equal to every emergency but broken necks.

TRULY it is very beneficial to have the G. I. P. R. Co.'s time-tables altered in such a way that it will now be possible to leave Bombay for the cool heights of Khandalla or Matheran in good time for dinner and return at a suitable hour to commence business. To be sure the public are to a very great extent indebted to the Agent of the Railway Company for the boon, but not altogether, because it is the case, I believe, that the Company do not think first-class passenger traffic of so much importance that anything need be done to oblige it specially. I have heard that the average amount of this kind of traffic between Bombay and Nareil is one passenger a day, and he generally has a free pass. Under the circumstances, then, there is some excuse for the Company running their trains hitherto as suited their own convenience rather than that of first-class passengers. I am not sure that the old order of things would have given place to the new even now had the interests of certain gentlemen belonging to the Executive Government of Bombay not been brought to bear upon the Company. If the Hon. Mr. Rogers and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs never do anything politically great for which posterity will revere their memory, their descendants can always point with pride to their share in the achievement of getting trains to run to and fro between Bombay and its local hill stations at reasonable hours. It has been said that there is nothing so humble that has not its use: even the venomous toad hath a jewel in his head, according to Shakspeare,—and I feel some gratification in thinking that at last the Bombay Government has been the means of doing some service commensurate with the expense of maintaining it. But I think that Government, or the individual members of the sacred bureau, might go still further than merely getting a time-table altered. The time has now come when it must be said that the rate of speed travelled by trains on this side of India is scandalously slow. On our broad gauge lines there should be no difficulty in trains doing their forty or fifty miles an hour instead of crawling along at their fifteen and twenty. This is a larger public question than the conveniencing of a few who are blessed with abodes either on Matheran or in Khandalla, and I hope that Messrs. Rogers and Gibbs will do all they can with reference to it to make the Agent of the G. I. P. R. Company listen to their persuasive voice again. If they succeed, then they will find a fresh field and a pasture new in the matter of the speed of the mail-steamers between Bombay and Suez. I have no doubt that the Bombay Agent of the P. and O. Company is just as much open to conviction as his "co-being" (as Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier would say) of the G. I. P. R. Company Agency.

THE case which the Bombay journals have reported this week about Mr. Tudor Trevor's prosecution of a Brahmin for defaming Christianity has opened the eyes of a number of people to the nature of the preaching which is indulged in occasionally by native preachers in public places in Bombay. Easy-going, theoretically liberal Christians have heard about the Hindoos who gird themselves on the Esplanade against Christianity, and have rested satisfied that no harm was being done, but I am convinced that this contented disposition was bred by the belief that the arguments used by these native preachers were only such specimens of abstract reasoning as Brahmins are so fond of using in favour of their own system of theology. But surely they will be startled now. Nothing that a European mind is capable of conceiving could be more villainous and blasphemous than the language which this man, Pandoorung Hurrychund, seems to have uttered against Christianity and its Founder. Mr. Connon's fervour for Christianity was very apparent throughout the whole of the proceedings before him, but it is almost to be regretted that he did not show a little less of the spirit of forgiveness when he permitted the accused to leave the clutches of justice scot-free. Christian missionaries may endeavour to point out the errors of Hindooism, but I am confident that not an Englishman in India calling himself missionary would ever degrade himself so far as to say of any of the heathen divinities what Pandoorung Hurrychund has said boldly, in a public place, about a Being whom it would be sacrilege to mention in the same breath with his foul-mouthed accuser. It is absurd to say that Mr. Trevor should have left the particular part of the Esplanade where this man, "like a dog returning to his vomit," was blaspheming Christianity, merely because he was requested to do so. Mr. Trevor acted the part of a man with respect for Christianity when he stood his ground and took the slanderer to task while his mouth was yet foul with the slanders he was uttering. Had Mr. Trevor gone away the blasphemies against Christianity would have been uttered in a public place nevertheless, and that they were intended for European ears can scarcely be doubted in the face of the fact that Pandoorung Hurrychund blasphemed not in his mother tongue but in English. I would like to have seen this pretty specimen of a native preacher sent to stand his trial at the bar of the High Court; but as it is, I am thankful he is a Government servant, for surely the Post Office Department will at once endeavour to rid themselves of such a worthy servant. "Teach me language that I may learn how to curse," says Caliban; and I should not be at all surprised if this Pandoorung Hurrychund learned, at Government expense, the language which he has displayed to such advantage in traducing Christianity.

IN perusing a leader which you published this week regarding the progress of Christianity I was struck with its sanguine tone—a tone which I sincerely hope may be justified by actual facts. In writing upon this subject, however, it does not appear to me that missionaries or clergymen of Christian denominations are true to themselves. They invariably give certain figures showing the number of declared converts to Christianity, and then add a pleasing general calculation of the number of persons who, though they do not make a direct renunciation of their own religion, are nevertheless Christians at heart. But is there not something wanting? Should a certain allowance not be made for a number of natives who profess Christianity but are no more Christians than though they had never perjured themselves by declaring that they no longer would bow the knee to any but the true God?—men whose names in the category of converts are worthless. Many natives of India flatter missionaries by declaring their conversion to Christianity, but I am sorry to say that I believe they do so for the sake of worldly advantages. I knew a hotel servant in Poona who used to give travellers arriving there by the train a card on behalf of his master the hotel-proprietor and at the same time used to say that he himself was a Christian. One night I wished to go to a certain hotel, but in consequence of its being full I had to go to the hotel which this native and his card had represented at the station a few minutes previously. I heard my servant and this native disputing, and on asking what the matter was, I was told by my "boy" that the hotel servant was abusing him because I had gone to another hotel and had come back to this hotel only when I found I could not help myself. I at once told the meek-looking servant with the white puggaree to hold his tongue, but he fairly floored me by turning round, casting his eyes to the ceiling, and saying in a voice which Uriah Heep might have envied, "Sahib, I am a Christian, and I forgive you, for I love my enemies!" A few days afterwards he was dismissed from the hotel for drunkenness and dishonesty. I am afraid that the fact of there being a great many native professing Christians of this description is proved by this other fact, that in many parts of India a lady or gentleman will refuse to give a servant employment who comes to her or him with the recommendation that he is a Christian, this being reckoned as proof of the applicant's roguery. This may be very melancholy, but it is nevertheless the case, and if our missionary propogandists would not give themselves entirely over to the seductive influences of "Hope telling a flattering tale" they would make due allowance for it and set it against their general estimation of the number of natives whom they believe to be Christians though unprofessed.

I NEED not tell you how the following important despatch reached me. I expect, however, the thanks of the British public for putting its glowing contents within their reach:—

Confidential.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—IMPORTANT DESPATCH.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour to present an account of the operations of the force assembled under my personal command for the purposes of exercise and manœuvre in the month of December last.

2. It consisted of two divisions of Infantry, a brigade of Cavalry, two batteries of Horse Artillery, and four batteries of Field Artillery, with three companies of Sappers.

3. The first division of Infantry was under the command of Major-General Gotup, the second division under Major-General Sir George Rooth, K.C.B.; Brigadier Sage commanded the Cavalry Brigade, while the whole of the Artillery, except when attached to brigades, was under Brigadier Lookthere.

4. The Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Department furnished generally the officers composing the Umpire staff, an arrangement which satisfied everybody, as their decisions were characterized by that general ambiguity of language which is the best exponent of the wishes of my head-quarters to the army under my command. The Provost-Marshal's Department was under the control of Major Chickensplitter.

5. The first fortnight was occupied in brigade and division drills: when every effort was made to reduce as much as possible the amount of slanging and swearing observable on such occasions in the British army, in which attempt I am glad some improvement was visible, as it has been confidentially reported to me that one Colonel, hitherto known in the army by the cognomen of "Blaspheming Billy," became in a short interval so hoarse as to be obliged for the future to give his commands in a whisper.

6. I am, however, compelled to state that, excellent as most of the commanders of regiments are on the parade ground, they do not seem to be capable as a rule of applying drill to tactics, or of recognizing the recent changes in the art of war. Battalions advanced in column under a close fire, and lines of skirmishers moved on open ground as coolly as if the breechloading rifle had never been invented. The only departure from this was to be seen in the extension of the supports; and cover was very slightly regarded. It also seemed to be forgotten that in the present time ground may be defended by rifle fire without being actually occupied.

7. The troops being much improved in brigade drills, and the field officers and staff of the army in their seats on horseback by practice cross-country, it was determined to divide the force preparatory to a grand sham attack on Poona and Kirkee.

8. The defence of the latter positions was assigned to Major-General Got-up, to whose division two batteries of Artillery and a regiment of Cavalry were temporarily attached for this purpose.

9. It was also stipulated that operations were to commence from daybreak on a fixed date, and that spies might be employed.

10. The latter circumstance gave rise to some complications. A travelling devotee was seized by some European soldiers of Sir G. Rooth's force on suspicion of being a spy and was sent to the Provost guard. After a long and careful enquiry by Major Chickensplitter, according to the provisions of the Penal Code, it was found he was, *as he was*, a devotee, but on release he loudly complained of the loss of a monkey, which he alleged he had been robbed of by the advanced piquets. As the Provost Marshal had ascertained that the monkey had certain physiognomic peculiarities, it was soon recognized and restored to him.

11. Another slight difficulty arose from a subadar of a native regiment, who had been sent in to Poona as a spy in disguise, falling under the influence of cheap native liquor, becoming drunk and foully assaulting the City Police in the discharge of their duty. His defence that he mistook the police for the enemy could not of course for moment be countenanced.

12. All preliminaries being arranged, I gave the signal for action on daybreak of the 15th inst.; an interval of ten hours being allowed for General Got-up's defending force to move by rail to Poona and Kirkee.

13. I shall now attempt to describe briefly to your Excellency the ground and the position of the troops.

14. The centre line of attack and movement of the attacking force was the rail from Lanowlee to Kirkee, which is on a slight rise sloping west. The ground falls towards the Poona city and camp, is open, but to the south of the railway line, where arises the palatial and princely mansion of Costliekind, a pass in a range of low hills affords an ingress into the defending position.

15. The west and north-west front of this line was dotted with bungalows, and compounds, wrongly denominated gardens. The railway almost bisects it; and the valley in which it is situate is watered by two rivers, the junction of which at the Sungum was in rear of Major-General Got-up's position, and which could only be turned by a force effecting a wide detour, and successfully crossing these streams.

20. I trust I have afforded a clear description of a panorama which your Excellency must have occasionally viewed while smoking your after-tiffin cheroot from the verandah at the summit of the lofty tower at Costliekind.

21. Major-General Got-up apportioned his command as follows:—One brigade of Infantry, one regiment of Cavalry under Brigadier Deal, was assigned to the defence of his position north of the railway, and to watch the rivers in that flank. To the remainder of his force, consisting of an Infantry brigade under Brigadier Dogley, two batteries of Artillery and a regiment of Cavalry, the defence of the position south of the rail and of Costliekind was entrusted.

22. Major-General Sir G. Rooth, K.C.B., being of an enterprising character, and having bought a house at Hammersmith, was like Lord Nelson determined to gain "Westminster Abbey" or "Victory." Being strong in Artillery, he determined to divide his force. One column was to attack General Got-up's left, and act as circumstances might dictate, the two regiments of Cavalry supported by the two troops of Horse Cavalry were to occupy the attention of General Got-up's centre and left by a false attack, while the remainder of the force, consisting of an Infantry brigade and the Sappers, under Brigadier Red Flower, were, by marching all night and making a long *detour*, to cross the rivers and gain General Got-up's right rear.

23. Your Excellency will perhaps remember that in such combined attacks depending for success on accidents of time and distance, there is nothing like the "fortune of war," as was proved in this case, for General Rooth very sagaciously relied on "Captain Fortune," at Poorundur, telegraphing to him by the new signalling instrument, the heliometer, the secrets of his adversary's position. The arrangement proved so far successful that all the young officers who during the previous season had passed in Army signalling, were so dazzled by observing the flashes from the instrument that some had weak eyes for days afterwards, while those who did not suffer in this manner vowed nothing would induce them to volunteer for the same duty again.

24. The action commenced by a smart attack on the piquets of the 201st Grenadiers at Costliekind. Their very popular commandant, Colonel Skeffington Lot, displayed great vigour in repelling it, and sent off at once for aid to Colonel Holy Mary of the 108th Native Infantry, who after certain pious preparations responded to the call. Firing then became general along General Got-up's line, and his two batteries of Artillery moved up into favourable position for action.

25. The attacking brigade under Brigadier Deal, which had only thrown into action its advance, composed of a wing of Infantry, a squadron of Cavalry, and two guns, now deployed to the right in line of columns at deploying interval, advanced throwing out skirmishers, with the object of turning General Got-up's left flank: all these movements being covered by a heavy artillery fire.

26. In a quarter of an hour the popping on both sides was so animated that it was all the Umpire staff could do to manage their horses, without observing who was gaining the day, when their attention was directed to some apparent confusion in General Got-up's right, and the flashes from the heliometer at Poorundhur became quite frantic—some great event had undoubtedly occurred.

27. Like Wellington at Oporto, Brigadier Red Flower had at the right moment crossed the rivers to General Got-up's rear. Though owing to the parsimony of the Supreme Government, the Sappers had no pontoon train, their commander improvised for the occasion the invaluable bheestie, and the whole column swam the river on "mussucks"—a feat, I may say, quite without parallel in modern war.

28. It being now near tiffin time, I gave the signal to cease operations, and the Umpire staff and rival commanders having met, a great contention arose on the mussuck question. General Got-up affirmed, had it not been for the "mussucks" Brigadier Red Flower could not have crossed, in which case his position was perfectly tenable; on the other hand, General Rooth contended that in "love" as in "war" "all things were fair."

29. The Umpire staff were evidently puzzled and took time to consider, as no reference to "mussucks" could be found in the Umpire rules, and the dispute was in progress, when, I regret to say, an alarm was raised, that the palatial mansion of Costliekind was on fire, a mistake of an ill-educated Sapper having caused this irremediable disaster.

30. I instantly despatched my Military Secretary, Captain Cover Valley, with a troop of Cavalry to do his best to save the furniture and the cellar, but I am concerned to remark that no relic of this stately pile was recovered except one "bottle of Mumm's champagne (magnum size) and a portion of a MSS evidently the end of an English letter, containing the following words:—

—"Glad you have provided so well for your family; there is nothing like taking care of Dowbt"—Your ever Dizzy."

This was mystifying, but the head of my Intelligence Department supposed it to be a private despatch from a Conservator Premier to a former Governor.

31. It now remains for me to express my acknowledgments to all the officers engaged.

To Major-General Got-up, for his zeal in defending his position.

To Major General Sir G. Rooth, K.C.B., for his enterprise and skill in planning the passage of a river in the face of an enemy, in which feat the details, of the execution were left to the careful management of Brigadier Red Flower, who led the way across the stream on a "mussuck" splendidly, and as if he was bestriding his charger on parade.

To Brigadiers Deal, Lookthere, Comeround, and Dogley for their respective exertions.

My Adjutant General, Brigadier General Good Boy, was everywhere, and merited my commendations.

The Quartermaster General, Brigadier General Pointgood, was most attentive: he wrote a small book on the subject of "transport" for the army, and aspires for the future to a literary reputation.

I must not forget to express my thanks to all the general-duty officers who were employed as gallopers, and went so fast as to have a fair chance of employment.

My acknowledgments are also due to the Sanitary Officer, Surgeon Major Evilgo; his nose was here, there, and everywhere.

32 In conclusion it has afforded me much pleasure to be the medium of conveying to your Excellency an account of the operations of the army in a strategic theatre, the centre of which is the old Maratha capital, and I have issued a special general order to the native troops on the occasion, that "Parbuttee was looking down on them.' My Military Secretary, who knows the native character well by frequent conversations with his groom, has informed me the tone of it will produce a great moral effect.

—I have the honour, &c., A. A. ETCETERA,
Lieut.-General, Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, January 1875.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

AT daybreak yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pera, Captain R. Methven, arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 14th ultimo on board. She left Suez on the 22nd ult. at 1-30 A.M., and Aden on the 28th ult. at 0 30 A.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. G. M. Galley.	Mr. Blackburn.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rose, 2 infants and ayah.	Mrs. and Miss Hatch and ayah.
Major Lyons.	Mrs. Ellis, infant, and nurse.
Dr. Sinclair.	Captain Blake.
Mr. S. E. Wilmot.	Mr. B. S. Corner.
Mr. A. Smythers.	Mr. W. Morement.
Mr. H. Mainwaring.	Conductor Cronolly.
	Mrs. Warder and infa.t.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. J. A. Rose.	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert.
Mr. J. Rutherford.	Colonel Douglas.
Mr. J. J. and T. K. Hubbert.	Mr. Fry.
Mr. A. Howell.	Mr. Logan.
Captain Bloomfield.	Mr. Nind.
Mr. P. Donaldson.	Mr. Weber.
Captain Maitland.	Mr. Severin.
Mr. Raikes.	Mr. Ball.
Mr. Sheldon.	Mrs. Thomson and maid.
Mr. Wyatt.	Mr. T. Blair.
Mr. McQueen.	Mr. W. Herbert.

FROM VENICE.

Captain and Mrs. Lewis.	Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard.
Major and Mrs. Can.	Captain and Mrs. Gordon.
Captain Stock.	Lieut.-Col Babbage.
Mr. and Miss Orgill.	Mr. H. C. Bell.
Mr. and Mrs. Hearn, infant, and ayah.	Mr. J. M. Sale.

FROM ANCONA.

Mr. J. B. Smith.	Mr. H. Marsden.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. and Mrs. Alsen.	Mrs. Methven and infant.
Mr. [illegible]r.	Mr. John Britt.
Mr. [illegible]owich.	Five natives.
Mr. [illegible]mberger.	

FROM ADEN.

Colonel and Mrs. Goodfellow, infant, and 3 native servants.	Twelve native deck.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 14TH NOVEMBER.

As Cabinet Councils were resumed on Monday last, the political season may be said to have already commenced. Nothing, however, has yet been decided, and Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's banquet on that day did little more than indulge in some of those safe generalities that might almost have been anticipated from a statesman who when he has nothing to say can say it if he chooses in an unexceptionable manner. Only, as it so happened that things in the City were in a very critical state, and as the Bank rate of discount was, as a sensational writer put it, "trembling on the verge of 10 per cent," the Premier, who is also Chancellor of the Exchequer, and who in that capacity may have to consult himself as to a suspension of the Bank Charter Act, felt bound to make some allusion to trade and finance. He had at a Mansion House dinner some months back spoken of the "leaps and bounds" by which the national industries were advancing, and he would not now admit that national prosperity was on the wane. Naturally he indulged in a few reassuring common places on this topic. Otherwise there was nothing striking or unusual, and perhaps the Premier was rather in good spirits than not—a result probably of the Bath and Taunton elections. I fully believe that the Ministers have as yet nothing to say. Sir John Coleridge has accepted the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and Mr. Henry James becomes Attorney-General, which leaves the opening for Mr. Vernon Harcourt of which I spoke last week. It is pretty certain that within the next few weeks the Government will lose two more seats in the House of Commons, but Mr. Gladstone will care less for that now, since he professes to think that the Bath and Taunton elections have completely laid the spectre of the Conservative reaction. He counts upon recovering popularity in another way. If half what I hear be true he is going in for winning the support of working men by concessions to their clamours against the laws bearing on conspiracy and combination. Mr. Lowe received a deputation of representative artisans a few days back, and listened graciously to demands which, seven years ago, as an independent member, he would have overwhelmed with an avalanche of withering scorn and invincible logic. It does not matter. Are not they "our own flesh and blood," and does not their possession of the franchise decide the fate of a dozen seats or so? Sir George Grey retires from Morpeth, and his place is taken by Burt, a working collier, the delegate of what is now a collier constituency. Others will follow, and if Mr. Gladstone can link their political fortunes to his, he may counterbalance the loss of the Nonconformists. For notwithstanding the accession of Mr. Bright and the hopes which the English Dissenters build on it, I do not believe that Mr. Gladstone has the least intention of meeting their views on the vexed question of education and the 25th clause.

Meanwhile, from lack of any indications as to what the programme of the Ministry is to be next Session, individual Liberals who canvass constituencies are a good deal puzzled what to say by way of recommending their claims. Conservative members have a comparatively easy time of it. They have only to say that they are opposed to any more sweeping changes, and this phrase covers a maintenance of all our leading institutions, with such things as game laws, the present land tenures, and the present franchise. Mmultitudes who are not Tories, but steady Moderates in politics support them. A good Liberal may be very well satisfied with the reforms already accomplished, and yet may desire no more fundamental changes. There is, for instance, a shrewd suspicion that one of Mr. Gladstone's devices to curry favour with the working men will take the shape of an advocacy of the franchise for agricultural labourers. Hodge wants a note: at least his friends want to get it for him for their own purposes, and they hope when this point is reached that the ballot will enable Hodge and his fellows to muster so strong as to thoroughly democratise the county constituencies. But the great body of the middle classes look with aversion on any measure to strengthen the already overweening tyranny which labour, whether in towns or counties, brings to bear on other classes. The franchise to agricultural labourers will certainly not be popular, and the belief that Conservatives will oppose it gains them many votes hitherto accounted Liberal. Ministerial candidates, however, like Sir Edward Watkin, who is now canvassing Exeter, are reduced to denouncing the income-tax—a game both parties can play at—and to coquetting with the female suffrage movement and the Permissive Bill—subjects which are in no sense safe cards to handle. On the vexed question of education the confusion is greater still. Mr. Gladstone has no intention of making any concession whatever which is at all likely to injure the Church of England for the benefit of Dissenters, but he would fain do something to please the latter and the Birmingham League. He will, I believe, decide as to what that something shall be after the School Board elections are finished, which will happen in about a fortnight. Should they result in the success of the League candidates, they must be accepted as a protest against denominational education, and Mr. Gladstone would try to effect a compromise which should further the multiplication of school boards and the extension of the principle of compulsory attendance while relieving objectors from the payment of rates which could in any way be applied for the assistance of denominational schools. If he would only say at once what he thinks of doing, the Liberal candidates would know what to echo, but the oracle is dumb and the followers are perplexed. No more Cabinet Councils will be held this month, for the plain reason that there is nothing to do. Mr. Stansfeld will prepare a scheme affecting local taxation, and Mr. Lowe will do something with the London police and the law of master and servant to please the working men: everything else is postponed for a month.

The only new point about the constitution of the Cabinet is that Mr. Monsell retires from the Postmaster-Generalship. His successor is not yet determined, but I should not wonder if it turned out to be either Mr. Ayrton, whose talents are too decided to justify his being altogether thrown over, or Mr. Bouverie, who would be an acquisition of another kind, but equally valuable.

As to France the strife of parties still rages furiously, and nothing is as yet settled. The proposal to make MacMahon virtual dictator for ten years, which is the latest device of the Royalist party to prolong their own hold of power, has met with such opposition in the Assembly that the Ministers, who are its real sponsors, have made overtures for a compromise, by which the term should be only five years, and the title of the office President of the Republic instead of "Chief of the Executive"—which was the designation the Monarchists, in their hatred of the word Republic, had purposed giving the head of the State. The Right want to see MacMahon fixed in his seat for a certain period, during which by the aid of a Conservative Ministry he may manipulate the constituencies in a Royalist direction, and from their point of view five years will answer the purpose as well as ten. But the Left do not want to fall into the trap if they can help it. So they have sought, while accepting the principle of prolongation of Presidential powers beyond the life of the Assembly, to attach certain stipulations, the most important of which is that organic laws designed to make the Republic the definitive form of government should be passed immediately after the choice of the Marshal is confirmed, and that these laws are to define the President's power. In short, they desire to establish the Republic, keeping MacMahon as President, but so tieing his hands, that he may be unable, if he wished, to repeat the *coup d'état* of 1851. Marshal MacMahon, on his part, will certainly not play into the hands of the Left. If they are to have him as President, it must be on his own terms, and he will not separate himself from the Conservative side with which he has always acted. But if the Left do not get the Marshal as President, whom are they to get? Thiers would not command a majority in the Assembly, still less Gambetta or Grévy or Dufaure or Leon Say. So that we may soon see things come to a most singular *impasse*. The first consequence of the general impression that matters had better not be pressed too hard against the Ministry is, that the more timid politicians of the Left Centre, who have lately acted with the Republicans, have now veered a little to the side of the Right, and, acting on this fear, M. Leon Say has withdrawn or rather postponed an interpellation he was to have made last night as to the conduct of the Ministers in not filling up the vacant seats. This delay saves the Government from a damaging discussion until the Committee of Fifteen, which is deliberating on the Presidential project, shall have given its report. If that report is unfavourable to the scheme, the Ministers will take the sense of the Assembly and hope to carry their own plans; after which, if defeated on the interpellation, they may resign without serious inconvenience, and come back to office again with a few changes which would leave the Conservative character of the administration unchanged.

A very unpleasant journalistic quarrel, in which your neighbour the *Times of India* is concerned, is brewing here. Some months ago the *Daily Telegraph* had a leading article on the "Towers of Silence," describing in most graphic language the burial rites, if such a phrase can be used, of the Parsees. By return of post from Bombay came a copy of the *Times of India* charging the *Telegraph* with a gross plagiarism of an article which had appeared in the *Times of India*, and printing in parallel columns certain passages which seemed to show the plagiarism. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, ever on the watch for a means of annoying the *Telegraph*, pounced upon this charge and re-produced it, parallel columns and all, accompanying it with some remarks more offensive if possible than its usual language when dealing with the *Telegraph*—comparing the latter, for instance, to a thief who melted down silver spoons to appropriate the silver. Now it so happens that the writer of the *Telegraph* article knows more about the "Towers of Silence" and the habits of the Parsees than the entire staff of your contemporary, having resided for years at Poona, and being intimately acquainted with leading members of that community. There is, I believe, no secret here as to who the writer is. He is Mr. Edwin Arnold, a leading member of the *Telegraph* staff, but formerly Principal of the Poona College. Mr. Arnold, indignant at what he considered an unfair charge, at once addressed a letter to the *Times of India*, which was sent off a fortnight ago, and which your contemporary will, I presume, insert with some comments of its own. A copy of this letter was at the same time sent to the *Pall Mall*, which took no notice of it. Mr. Arnold then wrote to the editor, claiming, as an act of justice, that he should insert the explanation. The editor declined, pleading that he was not called upon to intercept, as it were, a letter to the *Times of India*, and publish it, when he could not even tell whether that journal would insert it at all. To this Mr. Arnold replied, as I understand, very warmly, and met with an evasive and sneering rejoinder. He again wrote in terms which in the United States or France would at once have led to a meeting. He reproached his adversary with conduct unworthy of honourable journalism, and with having claimed unlimited rights to circulate slanders with limited liability for the consequences. Thus, I believe, the matter stands at present. On the main point—the alleged parallelism—your contemporary has discovered a mare's nest. The article on the Towers of Silence was suggested to Mr. Arnold, he admits, by a paper in that journal, just as an article on the famine in Bengal might have been suggested by the telegrams from Calcutta. I suppose he would also admit that the topographical allusions had refreshed his own memory—but that is all. The *Times of India* paper was a bald, meagre, uninteresting description of a revolting place and rite; that of the *Telegraph* was powerfully written and contained much that did not appear at all in the columns of your contemporary. If the *Times of India* would honestly publish the entire articles side by side, the reader would be under no deception as to the merits of the matter. To select passages here and there gives an utterly false impression, as the *Pall Mall*, had it been fair and candid, instead of malignant and snobbish, would have been the first to point out. The hatred which that journal displays for the *Telegraph* and its contributors, is one of those mysteries which no one here can penetrate. I am not aware that Greenwood has ever been horsewhipped by any of them—though, if all I hear be true, that may be his fate any day—and, oddly enough, his brother, the writer who as "the amateur casual" created such a sensation eight years, ago is regularly in the pay of the *Telegraph* as its "Special Commissioner," and often writes most graphic and suggestive papers. I suppose the real secret is envy at the prosperity of that journal—a feeling natural enough in the conductor of an evening paper, which, financially, has been a failure, but not one that justifies venomous attacks on personal character.

I have left myself no room to speak of the financial or rather Stock Exchange crisis we have passed through, and of which my last letter recorded the beginnings, but this is of less consequence, as the worst is now believed to be over.

THE ENGLISH CEMETERY, SONAPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to call attention to the neglected state of the English cemetery at Sonapore where are buried, as I am told, the remains of some 20,000 or 30,000 of our brethren who have departed from us with the sign of faith, and who now rest (we hope) in the sleep of peace. Many of your readers are aware that while the unprotected opening made in the wall along the Alfred Road, about eighteen months ago, was in existence, several tombs and monuments were wantonly injured. Others have suffered severely from the ordinary process of decay. At this present moment, no fewer than 348 monuments and head-stones require more or less repair.

Being by a recent Government resolution put in charge of this most interesting cemetery, may I ask the Christian community, and especially all who have relatives and friends interred there to come forward at once and make it more in keeping with the nature of Christian belief concerning the faithful dead.

The estimated cost of repairing these 348 tombs is Rs. 509, but the sum needed for repairs may be considerably reduced if all who have loved ones buried in the cemetery will, without loss of time, put their graves in decent order.

I shall be happy to answer any inquiries, and heartily to co-operate in the work of making the greatest English cemetery in Western India worthy of this great city of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

CHARLES GILDER,
Minister of Trinity Church, Sonapore.

6th December.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 1ST DECEMBER.

NEWS is scarce just now, as is usual every year at such seasons when the annual exodus of the officials into the districts takes place, when ducks and geese and other wild fowls are migrating from the north, and shooting excursions form the order of the day.

Two companies of the 9th N. I. have left this to do duty at Surat till the return of the 26th N. I., gone to the Camp of Exercise at Poona.

Mr. Gopalrao Hurry, Judge of the Small Cause Court, has had a messenger come to him from the Gaekwar, inviting him to Baroda. Mr. G. H. sent word back that the etiquette of the British service required that His Highness should address him through the Political Resident, when he would gladly endeavour to obtain leave and meet H. H.'s wishes. It is not thought likely His Highness will adopt the formal course prescribed.

Under the auspices of the Engineer Department a Telegraph Office has been built at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The site is well selected in the heart of the city, and both Government and the public must benefit by the change. It will prove economical to Government, and be convenient for the public.

The Postmaster General would do well to have a Post Office built. It will be found cheaper in the long run than renting a building. Besides, the present office is not adapted for the purpose. The uncovered verandah affords no protection to the public from the heat of the sun and from wet in the monsoons; the delivery window faces the steps leading to the verandah, and it is very awkward and irksome to get one's letters.

I see the missionaries are alive to the advantage of dispensing with house rent, and are building a mission-house.

LAHORE, 1ST DECEMBER.

VISITS between the Governors of provinces are so infrequent that considerable interest has been excited by the passage through the Punjab of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay, but the hour fixed (12-5 noon) for is Excellency's arrival from Umritsur this morning prevented many engaged in business from being at the railway station. However, a good many European and native gentlemen were present, and there was a great crowd of Baboos and the ordinary "unwashed" outside, dignified here and there by the gorgeously arrayed elephants and mounted escorts of the Rajah of Kapoorthala and the other Chiefs who came down to receive your Governor.

The station was not decorated in any way, but its immense proportions and castellated grandeur are in such marked contrast to the wretched cow-shed at Boree Bunder, that I have no doubt our ruler's guest did not miss much the usual cheap evergreens and red dungaree. The guard of honour was furnished by the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry stationed at Meean Meer, and was under the command of a European officer.

The train was to have arrived at 12-5 noon; but, owing, I believe, to a delay caused by the down Calcutta mail in the morning, the ordinary up mail, in which His Excellency came on from Umritsur (where he had been staying since Sunday morning) did not get in till about half-past twelve.

His Excellency was received on arrival by Mr. Brandreth, the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, Mr. Thornton, the Civil Secretary to the Punjab Government, Major Black, the Military Secretary, and the personal staff of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Rajah of Kapoorthala, and some other Native Chiefs, whom I did not recognize, were also present. After two or three introductions, Sir Philip proceeded to his carriage (an open one drawn by four fine chesnut Artillery horses) and drove to Government House, escorted by Native Cavalry, and followed by some of the officers who had received him, either in the Lieutenant-Governor's camel carriage or their own equipages. There is supposed to have been the usual salute from the fort, but no one heard it; and to all intents and purposes it might have been fired at Cape Comorin for any effect it had.

According to the programme (a copy of which I enclose) His Excellency was, at 5 this evening, to have driven out to Shalimar; but of this incident I cannot speak from personal observation, as my duties obliged me to make up in the evening for the time I had spent at midday in gathering information for you.

When the Umritsur road is watered (as I believe it was to-day in honour of Sir Philip Wodehouse) the drive out to Shalimar is very pleasant. After leaving the city and the terminus of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway with the great railway settlement clustering around it—the road runs out into the open country—dotted with the numerous old walled gardens of byegone Mogul and Sikh nobles, from above the foliage of which still rises, here and there, some huge domed tomb, in haggard and dilapidated defiance of the railway ballast contractors, who have swept off all minor structures. Ruins of palaces, eedgahs, tombs, and serais, in this way compass the road on either hand the whole distance, until the long line of the walls of Shalimar, overtopped by dark masses of trees, is at last reached.

Shalimar (or Shahlimar) is, as you are no doubt aware, an extensive walled garden laid out by the Emperor Shah Jehan, and situated about four miles out, eastwards, on the Umritsur road. Although one of the stock sights of Lahore, it has, in its present condition, too much of the kitchen garden to be entirely charming or romantically suggestive, but the people to whom the fruit and other produce is, by a miserable policy, farmed out, fortunately let the old trees, with which it is crammed, grow very much as they please; and the *tout ensemble* of the long lines of *jets d'eau* flanked by marble and red sandstone pavilions, and closed in by the dark thick foliage of mangoes, oranges, and limes, still possesses a great charm to the appreciative few who still have the good taste to visit the old place.

The garden lies between the Umritsur road and the Ravee, and abuts on the former, from which it runs back at right angles for about half a mile, with a breadth of about 200 yards. It is enclosed by a high brick battlemented wall, surmounted, at the corners of the several terraces, by open cupolated pavilions of red sandstone. There are six gates, two of which still bear their original decoration of richly coloured tilework.

The interior is laid out in three terraces, which descend from the main road as it were by steps. The upmost terrace runs at one level the whole breadth of the garden; it is elevated some 25 feet above the natural surface of the ground, and a broad canal, with wide brick-paved pathways on either hand, runs up the centre from the principal gateway (entered direct from the Umritsur road) to a large rectangular open pavilion on the elevated edge of the terrace. A canal, of the same breadth, and with similar lines of fountains, crosses the central one in the middle of the terrace at right angles, and leads up, on either hand, to the blocks of buildings against the walls, now used as travellers' bungalows, but formerly the State apartments. On this terrace there is a croquet ground, and a small detached summer-house and tykhana built by Runjeet Sing. The large open pavilion described as standing at the further end of the central canal, overlooking the second terrace still boasts painted wooden ceilings and such part of its white marble and red sandstone decorations as was spared by Runjeet Sing, and is used as a dancing-hall by picnicing parties.

From this pavilion the garden is seen to the best advantage. Immediately below is a large square tank, raised above the prevailing level of the rest of the second terrace, and occupying its centre. It is studded with jets like the canal above, and has a *nautch chabootra* in the centre, approached on either hand by arched causeways carried about a foot above water-level. On the sides of this tank are the paltry stucco pavilions by which the despoiler, Runjeet Sing, with a feeling one would scarcely give him credit for, replaced the marble structures of which he removed the materials to Umritsur. Falling from the foot of the large pavilion which forms our point of observation, is one of the large inlaid cascades which form such a well-known feature of the garden architecture of the Mogul times, and at the foot of this cascade, between it and the edge of the tank, stands a massive low white marble throne or couch, which tradition points out as having been the imperial seat on any occasion of display.

On the right side of the second or middle terrace is a suite of bath-rooms, with large latticed windows looking into the interior of the garden, and arranged on a similar plan to the existing so-called Turkish baths at Delhi. There are elaborate arrangements for heating water and so forth, now fast falling into decay. One chamber only is at all decorated, and the ornament in that appears to be modern. The original marble fittings of the fountains and bathing cisterns still however partly remains.

The third or lowest terrace is much neglected and has suffered much from the constant flooding of the garden for irrigatory purposes—a practice that should be checked, or resorted to with moderation, if the whole of the masonry work is not to be destroyed: it has lines of canals similarly arranged to those on the upmost terrace.

The distance of Shalimar from the present city has preserved it so long from the fate of its namesake at Delhi—of which latter I found the other day that almost every vestige had disappeared—a fact that years ago excited the indignation of Fergusson, an accomplished and impartial, but earnestly appreciative, judge of the Indian Saracenic style.

Our Shalimar in itself compares favourably with the Cashmere one, laid out by the father of Shah Jehan, but is in other ways much more noticeable, as a canal was brought down by Shah Jehan 110 miles from the base of the Himalayas solely to feed its fountains. This curious old canal was dug in 1663 by Ali Murdan Khan, who was a sort of P. W. D. Secretary to the Government of his day: his huge tomb on the right of the road out from Lahore is one of the most prominent ruins in that quarter. Until the Sikhs diverted the canal to the golden temple at Umritsur, its supplies were devoted exclusively to Shalimar—no outlet being permitted throughout its entire length from the mountains to Lahore—and it therefore in our days stands a gigantic monument of the splendid selfishness of its constructor, the magnificent Shah Jehan, and in eloquent contrast to the Baree Doab Canal of our Government, which now flows beside it, carrying wealth to every cultivator who pleases to demand its fertilizing waters.

I have been so carried away by my love of Shalimar that I have no time for the general news that has been long due to you, but I will endeavour to bring myself up to date during the week. My readers must remember that each of the news-letters they can read or skip so easily, is the result of a night's work, after a long day's labours.

Programme to be carried out on the occasion of the visit to be paid by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Lahore between the 1st and 4th December 1873.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER 1873.

12-5 P.M.—His Excellency and staff will arrive from Umritsur by the 12-5 P.M. train. His Excellency will be received at the station by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, the Secretaries to Government, Punjab, Civil and Military, and the personal staff of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor. A guard of honour, under the orders of the Major General Commanding the Division will be drawn up at the railway station, and a salute will be fired from the fort on His Excellency's arrival. His Excellency will proceed to Government House.

5 P.M.—Drive to Shalimar.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER 1873.

7 A.M.—Visit Central Jail.

5 P.M.—Mayo Hospital and the Museum.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER 1873.

4-30 P.M.—Drive to railway station. Train to Shahdera and Ranee Bridge works.

THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

7 A.M.—Drive round city, enter city at fort gate, and after visiting the fort tomb of Maharaja Runjeet Sing and the Jumma Musjid, proceed on elephants to the Delhi Gate.

2 P.M.—His Excellency will leave by the train at this hour for Mooltan. The same officers will be present at the railway station, and the same honours will be paid on His Excellency's departure as on his arrival.

THE TURKS AT LAHEJ.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADEN, 27TH NOVEMBER.

SINCE my last letter nothing fresh has taken place to change matters at Lahej. Our field force is still encamped there, and the Turks are still in possession of the Sooltan's brother's fort, and so far the latter have certainly the best of the situation, as they are comfortably housed, whilst our troops under tents with hot days and cold nights do not enjoy camp-life very much. However, as I have said before, the strongest and healthiest men were selected to proceed with the force, and the extremes of temperature have so far not affected them. Under these circumstances the doctor of the force, who is a keen sportsman, has plenty of leisure time to indulge in his favourite pastime, and a good many deer have already fallen victims to his gun. Of course this is duly appreciated after a long course of Aden mutton and fowl, which latter appear to have inherited something of the tenacious nature of its rocks. *Mais revenons à nos moutons*—how very *un-apropos* this phrase has come in, I was trying to get away from mutton, and to get back to the critical state of our political situation. A Turk, a very superior Turk, said to be a Pasha, indeed, is stated to have come into the fort lately, and to have had a long conversation with our Assistant Political Resident, Captain Hunter, and subsequently with our Political Resident, General Schneider, C.B. Nothing has transpired as to what took place, but, so far as I have been able to learn, the Pasha's reasoning was very unreasonable. He was told that he must either give up possession of the fort or forfeit England's friendship. The Pasha did not wish to commit himself to either policy, and although profuse in his professions of friendship stuck to the fort. The Pasha has since left again, I have heard. Instructions from home are now anxiously looked forward to. The position of our Resident is easily understood: of course he cannot attack a friendly power without orders, and it would be ridiculous to suppose that the Porte seriously means to oppose us; but, on the other hand, there would appear to be no choice left to the Sooltan either to acknowledge the acts of his subordinates or not, and in the latter case our field force would set matters to rights in a very short time. In the meantime it cannot be denied that our inaction lowers our prestige with the neighbouring Chiefs, and we shall be obliged after the Turks have left Lahej to do something in the way of a further advance inland to recover what we have lost in this respect. Since the arrival of the Wolverine another man-of-war has put in an appearance, the Growler: her destination is the China station. We have had something in the way of gaieties here lately. The officers of the 105th Light Infantry gave a dance on Friday last. To-morrow afternoon there is to be a regatta, and as a wind-up Captain Warner has invited the station for a dance on board his ship, the Dalhousie, and as he thoroughly understands how to make an entertainment of this description go off well, everybody looks forward to it with pleasure.

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

CAIRO, Oct. 30.

BY this time the British public will probably have heard a good deal from Sir Samuel Baker on the success of his expedition in carrying out the Khedive's policy for the suppression of the slave trade in the Soudan and on the White Nile. Would that a tittle of his noble aspirations and sanguine hopes were likely to be realized! In all such confident calculations the fact is lost sight of that no true Muslim can be opposed to slavery as an institution; it is part of his religious creed, and those who have had opportunities of understanding his notions on the subject are not justified in expecting that he should be so. Hence every attempt to suppress the practice through Muslim instrumentality will prove abortive. All that the present Viceroy wants is to extend his dominions; or, to express it more correctly, to enlarge his field for taxation, in order to enable him to pay the dividends on his loans, to feed Constantinople, and to retain his popularity with the foreigners and sycophants who surround him by large expenditure on works of art, and larger still on works of pleasure. If we can show him that he can make more by taxing the blacks than by stealing them, he will be with us, as much as he dare, in endeavouring to check slavery, which is all he can do, for to abolish it altogether is utterly beyond his power. If the negroes are better off here than in their own homes, notwithstanding the delightful climate and charming scenery we hear so much about, the way to bring them, or to enable them to come of their own accord, is by gradually cultivating the country up to them. This would be a slow process, but I believe it to be the only one, barring coercion, which would eventually put an end to the slave-hunts. In short, we must either, hunt down the slave-hunters, or enable the blacks to defend themselves against them, to do which, unless they were Islamized, would be to render kidnapping on the part of a Muslim an act of real piety; in fact, according to his way of thinking, he would become a meritorious missionary or propagandist of the true faith.

Sir Samuel Baker gives a deplorable picture of the Soudan: fields unsown, water-wheels unworked, and the people ruined by over-taxation. If such is the state of things in the Soudan, what may be looked for higher up should the country fall into the hands of the Pharaohs? Even here we have lots of Yousafs now-a-days in the shape of Coptic Muallims, who go by the name of Aboo-Talab, or Father of Demands. And what is Munzinger Pasha doing in the Boghos? In my estimation this system of annexation for the sole purpose of taxation does more to promote the slave-hunts than do any efforts on our part, through the Viceroy, towards suppressing them. Is it reasonable to suppose that his Highness will settle the upper country at his own expense, without an eye to ulterior profit? It ought to be borne in mind that he is not a prince; he is only a farmer and merchant, and, what is worse, a merchant whose credit stands high with Continental bankers, who are, at best, the money-lenders to princes, for I believe that the true principle of banking is hardly understood out of England. At the present moment his securities have gone down, but as soon as he is obliged to suspend his speculative and luxurious expenditure they will go up again, for "there is corn in Egypt" still; but as to calling the man an enlightened prince, and expecting him to be actuated by a feeling of philanthropy, beyond showing kindness to rich toadies and poor ballet girls, it is all a myth.

I have only a few items of news to communicate. Munzinger has arrived here from Massowah. From all I can hear, beyond keeping up an army of blacks and squeezing the natives of the Boghos, he is doing nothing. I am told that his grandiloquent talk about cultivation is a farce, and that when his soldiers assist him in squeezing money out of the people he is obliged to wink at their kidnapping the children. I hear that the contractors for the new loan have been unable to launch even as much of it as will enable them to pay up their first instalment. This looks as if his Highness would have to haul in a bit. I hope he will do so, for all, though he may be good for the interest, those who have ventured money in his boat do not like to see his securities depreciated. Several vessels have come to grief lately on the Suez side of the Isthmus. Two stranded in the gulf, and one, the Prince Hendrick, a Dutchman, ran foul of The Brothers, and sank a few hours afterwards in deep water. No lives were lost, as the crew had time to take to the boats, in which they went to Kosseir, and were brought from thence to Suez by a steamer which was despatched for the purpose.

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BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Thursday the Senior Magistrate disposed of a few municipal cases and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 75.

FIRE AT RAJCOTE.—The other day a fire broke out at Rajcote in a warehouse belonging to a borah, in which property worth Rs. 1,000 was destroyed.

SHOCKING MURDER AT GONDUL.—The *Kattywar Summachar* states that a few days ago a Nagur Brahmin was most brutally murdered in the Gondul State in Kattywar. No particulars are related.

WEATHER AT RAJCOTE.—A correspondent, writing from Rajcote, states that the mornings and evenings are very cool, but during the day-time it is generally hot. Fever has prevailed to a slight extent.

THE LATE KARBHAREE OF WULLAH.—The Wullah Durbar has granted a pension of Rs. 150 per month to the family of the late Mr. Keshowlal, the Karbharee of the state, for his valuable services in connection with the state.

THE MORVEE STATE.—The *Kattywar Summachar* states that the dispute between the Ranee and the native Superintendent of the Morvee State, has been amicably settled by Mr. Peile, Acting Political Agent of Kattywar.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—It is gratifying to mention that His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook, G. M. S. I., Viceroy of India, has been pleased to become a life member of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Wallub Bhugwan was convicted of stealing a cap belonging to a tailor named Jeevan Jeewan Jetha, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BITTEN BY A LEOPARD.—On Thursday a leopard was being exhibited at the Mahim fair, when a Mussulman lad injudiciously introduced his hand into the cage of the animal. The brute seized hold of the boy's arm, and seriously lacerated it. He is under treatment in hospital.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr Nana Morojee, one Dewjee Luxmon, a domestic servant, was charged with stealing a silver ornament, the property of one Mahadeo Gunoo. The man pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A VAGRANT SENT TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A man of the name of Farrell, a European vagrant, was yesterday sent by the Senior Magistrate to the Lunatic Asylum, on a medical certificate to the effect that he was of unsound mind. It seems that the man came from Allahabad.

THE THAKORE OF VEERPORE.—The young Chief of Veerpore, in Kattywar, who has been staying at Rajcote for the last seven years, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies, has returned to his country. The *Kattywar Summachar* speaks highly of the intelligence of this young Chief of Kattywar.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court an Arab named Mahomed was charged with assaulting one Hassun Adam with a stick. The man was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the fine being recovered, eight rupees are to be given to the complainant.

VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—A Hindoo named Vishnoo Sonar was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of one Bhuguwantrao Luxmon with criminal breach of trust. The magistrate on the evidence dismissed the charge, and fined the complainant ten rupees, for making a groundless and vexatious complaint, and which sum was ordered to be paid to defendant as compensation.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE FOUZDAR OF NOWSAREE.—The hearing of this case was resumed on the 27th, 28th, and 29th November, at Julalpore, before Mr. Ollivant, full-power Magistrate of Surat. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, Barrister, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, pleader, and Mr. Leith, Barrister, for the defence. The case has been adjourned for further enquiry till the 11th inst.

ALLADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.—This well-known drama is to be performed this evening at the Grant Road Theatre by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club. It was enacted with considerable success two years ago, when the Club was only in its infancy. A better representation may certainly be expected now; and those who know the pains these amateurs take to please the public will no doubt support their efforts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of one Nana Andoo, who, it appears, was killed on the previous day at the new railway station, Lower Colaba, by a large stone falling on his head and fracturing the skull. It seems that the man was carrying the stone on a scaffolding, when the planking gave way, and he fell to the ground a height of about eight feet. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of M. A.: Messrs. Shivram Parshuram Bhide, Vishnu Moreshwer Mahajani, and Michael McDermott. The first two belonged to the Deccan College, and the last to the St. Xavier's College. The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of LL.B.:—*Second Division.*—Messrs. Chintamon Narayen Bhat, Ramchunder Gopalrao Deshmukh, and Naorojee Dorabjee Khandalawalla. All the students belonged to the Government Law School.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

WE would call attention to the fact that the Circus Company will give an extra performance this afternoon for the benefit of children. This is an entertainment which children as well as old folks enjoy. At present the programme is very good, comprising the wonderful feats of strength by Mr. Fellom (whose biceps would shame the brawny arm of the Village Blacksmith), the daring and extremely clever riding of the Cuban damsel and her brother, and the trapeze performances of Mr. Gonzales and his fair partner, and many other sights besides.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT—7th December.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 39 and 349.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 37 and 332.
Anthem—O Lord my God.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 36 and 296.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertories to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—"I will lift up my mine eyes unto the hills."
Hymns 40 and 298.
Offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 31 (O Heavenly Word) and 338 (Guide me, O Thou great Redeemer.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 139 (Our blest Redeemer, ere he breath'd), 201 (Lord, thy word abideth), and 40 (Hark the glad sound! the Saviour comes.)
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion in English.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in English. Hymns 34, 201 and 159.
The offertory will be devoted as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service. [The Lord's Supper.]
Psalm 103, (Tune St. Paul.) No. 154.
Hymn 189, (Tune Halle.) No. 166.
Para. 35, (Tune Communion.) No. 9.
Para. 40 (Tune Evan.) No. 91.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 47, (S. M.) (Tune Bucer.) No. 192.
Hymn 126, (Tune Orwell.) No. 321.
Hymn 145, (Tune Pascal.) No. 291. "Saviour hear our pleading." p. 63.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion. (Celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 39.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 34, 317 and 332.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

PORTUGUESE CHAPEL, MIDDLE COLABA.

On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock High Mass on the occasion of the Feast of St. Francis Xavier.

HIGH COURT.—6TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
For Consent Decree.

750-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Shapurjee Cursetjee v Muncherjee Manockjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

194-72—Khunderao—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—Khunderao
635-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Crushna Laud and others v Jetha Raya and others—Khunderao.
295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee O. v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
583-72—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Shungaree v Hunsea Pomia—Jefferson and Payne.
732-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsookdass v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—Khunderao Morojee.
19-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]
For Settlement of Minutes of Decree.

28-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble &c v Cazee Mahomed Hoosein bin &c.—Hearn Cleveland, and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

261-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Abdoolla Radabhoy—J C Cama.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxumibaee widow v Premjee Issur and others—Junardhun.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.—Part heard.
186-73—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person —Part heard.
783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.
773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolsjee v Shaik Ally Vullud &c.—G J Mody.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and another v Hunnabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naden v Ally Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
572-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Sooliman H and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
480-73—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Mithabai, widow v The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.—Precot and Winter. To be struck out.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE NIMPHAR, 392 tons, Captain J. Souter, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with three bundles specie, and one hundred and ninety-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following, passengers:—For Kurrachee—Captain G. A. Jacob and servant, Mr. Thavurdas Khimchund, two ladies and two children. For Bushire—Conductor Best. R. N. For different ports—Twenty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ARCOT, 1,131 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, chartered by Government to bring the troops, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (December 2nd) with 383 men, 5 women, 11 children, and 51 native followers of the 66th Regiment, and the following officers:—Major Hogg, Major and Mrs. Galloway, Captain Stuart, Captain Hall, Captain Garrett, Lieutenant Small, Lieutenant Stephenson, Sub-Lieutenant Barclay, Lieutenant Cullen and Dr. Joynt.

THE P. O. Co.'s s. s. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain R. Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Adenand Suez (November 22nd), with the English mials, 1 crate fowls, 3 dogs, 1 cow and the following cargo:—647 packages cottons, 4 cases flannel 1 box specie, 1 case velveteen, 10 cases linen, 3 cases sheeting, &c., 129 bales yarn, 6 packages woollens, 2 cases muslin, 4 cases net, 3 tierces worsted, 5 packages hardware, 2 cases saddlery, 2 cases boots, 1 case bacon, 1 case coral, 3 packages baggage, 57 packages goods, 5 packages ivory, 3 bags coffee, 5 packages gum, 28 packages baggage, 1 package carriage.

THE SHIP NAGPORE, from Calcutta to Liverpool, put into Kingstown harbour on Sunday night, Nov. 9, on fire. There being a heavy gale at the time, she ran into several vessels and inflicted much damage before she could be brought to anchor. She first fouled a schooner deeply laden, and after a fearful crash the vessel gave a few heavy lurches and sank, the crew escaping by jumping into the bowsprit rigging of the Nagpore, which continued her course till she came into collision with the schooner pilot, and in a few moments reduced her to a wreck. The Nagpore then struck the Echo, Captain Ellis, who was thrown overboard and drowned. The vessel, when cast loose, went rapidly to the leeward and in a few moments was broken to atoms. The body of Captain Ellis has been washed ashore. Three sailors are missing.

THE S. S. RIGA, 918 tons, Captain J. M. Clerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 26th) calling at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with four deck passengers, 36 dogs, and the following cargo:—226 packages twist, 66 cases wine, 475 packages tin plates, 16 cases hardware, 1,000 bundles and 2,885 bars iron, 2,496 packages iron sheets, 2,970 bundles hoop iron, 442 cases cotton piece goods, 15 barrels tar, 325 barrels lead, 25 barrels sulphate of copper, 10 boxes salamonia, 20 cases whiskey, 500 barrels alum, 37 cases copperas, 293 packages machinery, 203 packages pipes, 8 casks saw, 81 cases wine and spirits, 47 casks rivets, 13 cases leather, 5 cases thread, 200 kegs nails, 20,200 bricks, 25 cases slates, 29 cases tobacco, and 50 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, November 14.)

THE committee appointed to consider the limit of Marshal Macmahon's powers have proposed that they be extended to five years beyond the term of the present legislature. The law to that effect is to become part of the Constitution when all the bills have been voted. The Marshal has demanded that full powers be accorded to him, and has advised that no time should be lost in arriving at a settlement of the questions now before the committee. It is considered that the Liberals are giving way in their views.

The Emperor of Germany has been indisposed, but has fully recovered.

Count von Roon has been relieved of his functions as President of the Prussian Ministry, and Prince Bismarck has been officially appointed to the office.

Both Houses of the Prussian Diet have been opened by a Speech from the Throne.

A great battle has taken place between the Republican troops and the Carlists in the province of Navarre, which is reported to have terminated in a victory for the former. At a subsequent engagement the Republican general had to fall back upon Loporo, having suffered severe losses in his cavalry. A Spanish man-of-war has captured two German merchantmen laden with rifles for the insurgents.

The Portuguese journals allude to a rumour of the King of Portugal being likely to become a candidate for the throne of Spain, which movement is said to be well supported by a powerful body in Spain.

A monument erected to the memory of Count Cavour in Turin, has just been unveiled in that city, with much ceremony.

A complication is considered as likely to arise between America and Spain, owing to the Cuban authorities having executed a number of prisoners captured in a filibustering steamer off the coast of Jamaica. An American ironclad has been ordered to Cuba to demand satisfaction.

Her Majesty remains at Balmoral, and it is uncertain when the Court return to Windsor.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birth-day was celebrated at Sandringham, and other places, on November 9.

The Dean of Westminster, and not the Archbishop of Canterbury, is now named for performing the marriage ceremony between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie in St. Petersburg, in January next.

Sir J. D. Coleridge has accepted the Lord Chief Justiceship, and will take his seat in the Common Pleas early next week. Mr. Henry James has been appointed Attorney-General. It is generally believed that the Government is endeavouring to "arrange" a seat for Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, whom they wish to appoint Solicitor-General, but the general impression is that the office will be filled by Mr. Vernon Harcourt.

The retirement of Baron Martin is spoken of, and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., is named as his probable successor.

Admiral the Hon. E. G. G. Howard has been created a peer under the title of Lorld Lannerton.

The Army Purchase Commissioners have had two more sittings, at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and several other distinguished officers of the army were examined.

The recent rise of the Bank rate to 9 per cent. created for the time a panic on the Stock Exchange, which has, however, since subsided, and although the rate has not been altered the worst is believed to have been surmounted.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have affirmed the judgment of the High Court of Bengal in the appeal case of Bissesur Bhattacharjee and Another v. G. H. Lamb and Another; and have allowed the appeal of Runjeet Singh v. Kon Grejraj Sing, with costs.

The Nagpore, East Indiaman, has been destroyed by fire and sunk in Kingston Harbour.

The Liverpool Autumn Cup has been won by Mr. Gretton's Sterling; Louise Victoria second, King Lud third.

News from the Gold Coast reports the advance of the Ashantee army, under the command of the King.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers were present at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 10. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, drew attention to the general prosperous and satisfactory condition of the country; but declined to afford any informations as to the future intentions of the Government.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Earl of Lisburne; Lord Lyvenden; Lord George Lennox; Lieut.-Col. A. Combe, Ben. N.I.; Lady Caroline Fox; Lady Farnham; Lieut-Col. H. G. Man, late 54th Foot; Maj. J. H. King, late Scots Greys; Staff Com. W. F. Baker, R.N.; Col. Villiers Stuart, late M.P.; J. Hanks, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Newcastle; Dr. D. Scott, Hon. Physician to the Queen; Abd-el-Kader.

THE VIRGINIUS.

A VERY serious difficulty has occurred between Spain and the United States. The Spanish gunboat Tornado captured the filibustering steamer Virginius six miles off the coast of Jamaica on the 31st of October, with a crew of 135 men and 165 prisoners, among whom are Bembetta, Cespedes, jun., Quesada, Jesus del Sol, and some other persons of influence. During the pursuit the Virginius threw several horses and a quantity of arms and provisions overboard. The Spanish authorities at Santiago dealt with the prisoners as pirates, without waiting for orders from Madrid, and have executed no fewer than fifty-three of them. Some of the executions appear to have occurred even after instructions to the contrary had been received from the Spanish Government. The news has occasioned great excitement in America, and intervention is loudly demanded. Telegrams say that the ironclad Manhattan has been ordered to be fitted for sea in two days. The Ajax and other ironclads at League Island are also ordered immediately to be prepared. The ironclad Mahopac, at Norfolk, is likewise ordered to be prepared.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT TO CAVOUR AT TURIN.

SATURDAY was a great day at Turin. The monument erected to the memory of Count Cavour was unveiled in presence of King Victor Emmanuel, the Princes of the Royal family, the members of the Cabinet, deputations from the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the members of the Diplomatic Body, the civil and military authorities of Turin, and deputations from the Municipal Councils. The King, on his arrival, was received with enthusiastic cheering. The weather was extremely unfavourable, and the illumination had to be postponed. At the banquet given in the evening by the municipality to 500 guests, the British Minister, Sir Augustus Paget, assured the Italians of the sympathy of England with the Italian cause and its high admiration of the great statesman who insured its success. Sir Augustus went on (says a telegram to the *Times*) with a touching allusion to his predecessor, Sir James Hudson, the old friend of Cavour, who had always admired, loved, and supported him throughout his glorious career. Sir Augustus concluded by a cry of "Vive l'Italie!" which roused a loud response of "Viva Inghilterra!" The enthusiasm raised by the British Minister's speech was immense.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE TURKS IN ARABIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Those who take an interest in questions relating to the East are somewhat surprised at the statement of the Prime Minister last evening, to the effect that with the States of the civilized world we have "not a single controversy existing."

We have been for some time watching with intense anxiety the "controversy" which the public prints have informed us was being carried on between Her Majesty's Government and the Ottoman Porte with regard to the Turks in Arabia; and we were in hopes that the alarming advances and conquests which the troops of the Sultan had made in Yemen had been terminated by the diplomacy of the Foreign Office.

Alas! I fear the Foreign Office has upon this occasion, as upon most others in which it has intermeddled with Eastern questions, shown a complete want of appreciation of the importance of the subject it professed to deal with, and has now landed us not only in a "controversy," but in a serious difficulty, which is at once formidable in itself and dangerous in its immediate and necessary consequences.

We are informed to-day by your Correspondent at Aden that a British force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery has left that fortress, and is about to prevent the threatened occupation of Lahej by the Turks, a Power with whom, I believe, the public imagines Her Majesty is at peace.

It appears, also, from your Correspondent's letter that this movement of British troops has been made after a week's telegraphic communication between the authorities at Aden and the Home Government, communications which, it would seem, have resulted in Her Majesty's advisers instructing their representatives at Aden that they are not to "attack" the forces of the Sublime Porte, but only to use this force of "cavalry infantry, and artillery" to "frighten them away."

I shall not inquire how far it is consistent with the peaceable condition of affairs described by the Prime Minister for one "civilized Power" to use a force of "cavalry, infantry, and artillery" "to frighten away" the troops of another; but shall leave that point to be discussed by the eminent allies of Her Majesty's Government who are anxious to reform the principles of International Law.

My object in writing this letter to you is to assure you that, if I may say so without presumption or disrespect, I believe the Premier was mistaken last night when he said that we had no "controversy" with any civilized nation, but that, on the contrary, there is a very serious one at this moment in existence between this country and Turkey, with respect to which the strongest representations have been made to the Foreign Office by those most competent to advise them; and with regard to which I fear the interests of England have once more been sacrificed by unwise and short-sighted counsels.

It is unnecessary for me here to point out the importance of Aden to Great Britain. Without it all reliable steam communication with India, China, and Australia would be practically denied to us.

So important did Lord Palmerston consider the safety of our position at Aden, that he more than once intimated to the Ottoman Porte that the British Government would not permit any Turkish conquests beyond the mouth of the Red Sea, and that they had no right whatever over the countries governed by the independent chieftains of Arabia.

From the possessions of these independent chieftains the garrison and inhabitants of Aden draw their food and the sheep and caattle which are brought from Africa are pastured upon the plains in the neighbourhood of Aden. We are even indebted to these districts for pure water. Any thing, therefore, which could prevent a supply of the necessaries of life from these countries must be as disastrous to us as a land blockade.

Since the death of Lord Palmerston, but more particularly since the destruction of the Black Sea stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, the Turks have claimed to be the Sovereigns of the whole of Arabia, and have, in furtherance of their pretensions, not only placed garrisons along the coast of the Red Sea, but have also occupied, by force of arms and by the conquest of independent chieftains, a very large portion of the interior. They have practically broken up the Treaties which exist between us and many of the Sheikhs.

Within the last two years England has made through the Foreign Office, a few feeble and ineffectual protests against this policy.

Both the Government of India and that of Bombay have vainly impressed upon the Home authorities the importance of this subject, and the menacing attitude of the Turks.

They have been reminded of the Treaties, amounting, I believe, to more than 30 in number, which are in existence with the native Sheikhs, most of whom have always been faithful to us, and all of whom have vainly struggled to maintain their independence.

The Sultan of Lahej is our nearest and most powerful ally. He has repeatedly called upon us to protect him against the Turks. If the news reported by your Correspondent be correct, it appears that the British Government are about to acquiesce in the conquest of his territories, as well as that of all the other tribes, for I have no faith whatever in the Turks being "frightened away" by our cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Surely it is time now for Her Majesty's Government to abandon the policy of leaving the Arabian chiefs to fight an unequal contest with the whole power of the Ottoman Porte?

I shall refrain from addressing you upon the effects that the conquest of Arabia up to the gates of Aden may have upon a portion of our Indian population: but, depend upon it, it is a question well worthy of the serious consideration of the English public, and one which, if not firmly grappled with, will end in a very costly "controversy"

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
November 11. ROBERT BOURKE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
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AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
Bombay, 1st July 1873.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.
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DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS,
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
100 Cases AMERICAN TOBACCO,
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8,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
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The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
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CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

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DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d each.
DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s. Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.
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N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

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SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
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Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
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Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
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F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, [may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
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Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
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PIANOFORTES to hand by recently arrived Ships, from LONDON, all by the best and most approved Makers.
A Collard and Collard's three unison full sized Grand Pianoforte, patent repeater action, with all improvements, in handsome Mahogany case ... Rs. 650
A Boudoir Grand (Bichorda), of solid Mahogany, by Charles Cadby, Gray's Inn Lane, London; magnificent tone, finished in the best style ... Rs. 500
A perfectly new Sympathetic Piano, of solid Mahogany:—this instrument is one of those superbly toned Piano fortes that command a preference in India wherever they are found. S. ROSE & Co. are *the Sole Agents appointed by the Inventor of this first class Piano in Bombay*; in Calcutta, the Messrs. HAROLD & Co.
A Sympathetic Pianoforte (Grand Square): made specially for India; exactly similar to the above: has been only twelve months out of the Maker's hands, and has been used at the Town Hall and by the principal Pianistes of this City upon special occasions.
N.B.—There will be a slight reduction in the price of this celebrated Pianoforte.
A new shaped Pianoforte, called the "OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PIANO": the peculiarity of this instrument is that the shape adapts it for many uses, either in the drawing-room, the library, or a student's private apartment. It is of full compass and weight, no heavier than two men can easily carry about from one room to another, upon an emergent occasion. The interior mechanism is very simple, and upon an entirely new principle. The whole instrument is a great novelty, being so portable and yet of full compass, and good in tone. Price net cash ... Rs. 550
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N. B.—Not less than 120 Guineas was the cost of this superb Piano—when new.
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(*Will fetch this price for the next ten years.*)
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S. ROSE & Co. have always in Stock a large and well selected assortment of
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English Concertinas ... Rs. 95 to Rs. 250
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Flutinas and Accordeons, each ... Rs. 32 to Rs. 64
Flutes, Piccolos, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Cornets-a-piston, Cornopeans, Bugles, Side Drums.
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Specially suitable for Christy Minstrel Songs or for the enlivening Dance, the Bells giving, at pleasure, the most brilliant and marked effect to the Music. The Bell Accordeon has the power of playing three parts at the same time, Treble, Bass, and Bell accompaniment: it has an additional stop to diversify the tone, and by the introduction of a hand strap and a thumb rest, the execution is greatly facilitated. Price of the Bell Accordeon, with Eight Keys or Sixteen Notes ... Rs. 16
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S. ROSE & Co. have an unequalled variety of self-performing Musical Boxes with new patent winder, playing every style of Music. A list of Tunes, with the Prices of the Musical Boxes, will be sent on application.
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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,
HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.
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SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.
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WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—
SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.
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Do. ... Qts. 45 "
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EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 16th July 1873.

NOTICES.

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The Undersigned, having been authorized to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.
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GRAND SWEEP OPEN TO ALL INDIA.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Captain Ahmed Abdoolah, G. H. Farrell, Esq., and J. G. J. Lowe, Esq.
Tickets at Government Rs. 10, or Halli Sicca Rs. 12 each.
There are to be about 24 Races.
After deducting 15 per cent. to cover expenses and a percentage for the fund, the holders of the winner and second horse in each race will receive prizes, which will be notified after 10th January 1874.
5,000 Government Rupees will be divided among those who draw Starters.
To close on the 10th January 1874.
The Drawing will take place, with the permission of the Stewards' at the same time as the Race Lotteries, in public, at the Secretary's Office.
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LOWE & COMPANY,
Managers, Hyderabad Deccan, Chudderghaut.
Hyderabad, 7th October 1873.

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EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
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2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
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REAL YORK HAMS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.
The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

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THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
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Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

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GRANDE DIPLOMA
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NUSSEY & PILLING'S
WELL KNOWN
SEWING MACHINES.
The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle, £4 4s.
The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.
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Wheeler and Wilson Machines.
Merchant Shippers supplied.
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Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.
The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

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Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.
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EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ... 5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 0d. "
QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 "	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 "	at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 "	at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 "	at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 "	at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
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Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
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prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.
D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
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PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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Established 1848.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £600,000; REVENUE £160,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta ... GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay ... GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £2,200,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1871 ... £697,367 12s. 11d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ... £ 82,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ... £223,873 12s. 0d.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 6
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium ... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto ... £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
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